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24 January 1985

**EAST EUROPE REPORT**  
**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

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ALBANIA

MALILE RECEIVES LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

AU221952 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received the delegation of the People's Committee for Foreign Relations of the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya led by (Ali Tahir Abusrail), director of the department for Europe, and held a warm and friendly talk.

The delegation of the People's Committee for Foreign Relations of the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Opinions were exchanged on the friendly relations existing between Albania and Libya, and a readiness to further develop them in the future was expressed. Opinions were also exchanged on questions of the current international situation. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

[Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Dec 84 reports: The delegation of the People's Committee for Foreign Relations of the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya led by (Ali Tahir Abusrail) left our country today.]

CSO: 2100/16

AWP ORGAN VIEWS BRITAIN'S ROLE IN UPCOMING U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

AU291740 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 24 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Napolean Rroshi: "Cordiality Among Allies"]

[Text] The close ties between the United States and England are a well-known fact. The visit of Britain's Prime Minister Thatcher to the United States, her cordial meetings with Reagan, and her declaration that "nothing divides us from the United States" constitute the latest evidence of this. But Mrs Thatcher did not cross the Atlantic for this purpose alone. Indeed, it was not necessary. Her pro-American stance in NATO, her initiative in placing cruise missiles in Britain, and the increase in Britain's military budget have been an ample demonstration of the ties between the American and British bourgeoisie.

Thatcher's tour, which ended last night, was an expression of the English zeal to profit somehow from the "new detente" under the pretext of repairing Soviet-American relations. The Soviet-American duet and the upcoming Shultz-Gromyko meeting, perhaps to be followed by a meeting between Chernenko and Reagan, point to the fact that London has undertaken the role of intermediary. That is as far as the superpowers will go to involve anyone else. The United States and the USSR prefer to keep the fate of the world in their own hands.

In this role, the Soviet leadership sent Gorbachev, one of their most active members, to England. Though the meeting was held in England, it was clear that they talked more about Soviet-American relations than relations between the Soviet Union and England.

Carrying with her the pleasant impressions left by the meetings with Gorbachev and satisfied with the increased role played by England, Margaret Thatcher went to America to report to Reagan what she had heard from the Kremlin's spokesman and what she had observed.

Thatcher's tour is part of a big diplomatic, even psychological, campaign by the two superpowers to give more importance to their high-level meetings. It is important to note that the superpowers feed the people with thoughts. But they reserve all decisions for themselves. There is nothing left for the others but to obey or be sheltered under the umbrellas of America and the Soviet Union, hoping that one day the rain they themselves produce will stop and the two superpowers will eventually be reconciled and find a common tongue with which to speak.

The AWP has strongly labeled American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism as the crudest enemies of the peoples and of peace and has argued that between them and the peoples there is absolutely no common ground. For imperialism to survive, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, the people have to be enslaved; to free them, imperialism must be destroyed.

The peoples do not and never will expect peace and stability from those who are working night and day to forge chains for the peoples and countries of the world. The only way out for the people is to resist, to keep up their struggle against the superpowers, and ultimately to destroy their blocs and all the dark forces of war and reaction.

CSO: 2100/16

AWP ORGAN ON EDUCATION SYSTEM, CLASS STRUGGLE

AU221917 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 11, Nov 84 pp 53-62

[Article by Sotir Temo: "Toward a Complete Very Advanced Educational System"]

[Excerpts] Before liberation the network of preschool education was almost totally nonexistent. Those few kindergartens that existed were private, and their didactic base was extremely poor. Now there are 2,931 kindergartens with over 103,000 children in our country.

Zog's antipopular and bureaucratic regime had left the country in profound educational and cultural backwardness. About 90 percent of the population were illiterate. Only 25 percent of school-age youth attended primary schools. Illiteracy was more pronounced in mountain areas and among women.

The situation with regard to secondary education was even more severe in the past. There were only 11 secondary schools with only 1,696 pupils. Some of these schools were under foreign influence. Secondary education has now spread throughout the country. Over 51 percent of the children who complete their 8-year [mandatory] schools continue their secondary education full time, while 20,000 young workers attend secondary schools in conjunction with work. Particular solicitude has been shown to the extension of secondary vocational schools, which are attended by 80 percent of the secondary school population. A large number of secondary agricultural schools have been opened in recent years to enable even the most ordinary cooperativists to acquire secondary education. Approximately 22,000 pupils graduate annually from the secondary vocational schools of all types.

The creation of a higher education system by the party in the earlier post-liberation years represented another victory of the party's policy in the field of education. Currently, at Tirana University, which is the country's largest educational and scientific center, and in seven other higher education institutions, a new people's intelligentsia is being trained, cadres and specialists needed for the economy, culture and the country's defense. The numbers of specialists with secondary and higher education are now respectively 230,000 and 56,000. In 1985 five times more people with higher education were trained than in 1960.

The further and constant perfecting of the education system is currently conditioned by a complex of factors of a political, economic scientific, and

pedagogical nature. This perfecting is made imperative by the need to equip the younger generation who will build the socialist and communist society with a broader cultural and scientific horizon, the development of the technological and scientific revolution, the progress achieved by our revolutionized schools themselves, the increased participation of the working masses in the entire political, social, cultural and scientific life of the country, and their growing spiritual demands.

This is the second year in which our schools are working with the new teaching programs. These have a higher ideological and scientific standard, reflect the latest scientific information, and are built on more correct pedagogical and scientific criteria. The stress has been placed particularly on a more complete reflection of the party's theoretical and scientific thinking and Comrade Enver Hoxha's works, of the experience in the construction of socialism in our country, on the achievements of our scientific, social, historical, philological, economic, engineering, agricultural, geological and other studies.

The new teaching programs and plans, the new texts, and the entire teaching process are aimed at achieving a number of important qualitative goals in the training of the new generations.

The major task of the schools, as has been constantly stressed in the party's documents and Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions, is educating the younger generations in communist and Marxist-Leninist ideals and beliefs. This task, the communist ideopolitical and ethical-moral training of every member of our society, assumes particular importance in the present conditions. How do our schools carry out this task? Viewing the matter critically, it must be said that despite the very positive achievements in the ethical-moral training of pupils and students, there is still a certain discrepancy between the established aims and the concrete results attained. This is due to certain general weaknesses observed in the teaching and educational process, from the viewpoint of its methods and effectiveness, but also owing to the fact that the average bourgeois and revisionist capitalist encirclement and blockade against our country, the internal and the external political situations, and the tasks arising therefrom, are not always kept under consideration. The Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that the ideological and political pressure against our country has currently become more acute and intensive, which speaks of an exacerbation of the class struggle from outside, as well as within the country. Our new generations, including the school-going and student youth, must be made aware of these situations and the tasks arising therefrom. This also confronts our schools with the task of further strengthening and perfecting the ideopolitical nature of the entire teaching and educational process, making use of all available ways and means, from direct Marxist-Leninist subjects, as well as other teaching disciplines, and up to the effective involvement of youth in the revolutionary practice of life.

[AU221918] The main foundation for the ideopolitical education of pupils and students is the study of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, of the party's documents, and of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, in close connection with life and with the process of the country's socialist construction

and defense. The study of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works, and particularly the series of memoirs and notes, provides a powerful base for the ideological and political education of the younger generations: "When the Party Was Born," "With Stalin," "The Anglo-American Danger to Albania," "The Khrushchevites," "The Titoites," "Years of Childhood--Memories of Gjirokaster," "Reflections on the Middle East," "Laying the Foundations of the New Albania," and so forth.

The study of the history of Albania and of the History of the AWP helps pupils and students to understand profoundly the glorious history of the people and of the party, as the vanguard of the workers class, which assured the triumph of the people's revolution and is now guiding the construction of socialism; it helps them to understand correctly the laws of development of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the role of the masses, and the value of important historical events. It is necessary to put the stress better on a more complete knowledge of the history of our people as an ethnic entity with ancient patriotic, cultural, educational, moral, and spiritual values, getting to know and criticizing in this case the reactionary views of bourgeois and revisionist historiography, which is trying to obfuscate the role of small nations, including that of our own people, in world history. The compilation of the new teaching text of "The History of the AWP" for secondary schools, which is built on a subject-chronological foundation, and which will come into use soon, will help pupils to understand better the party's leadership role, its close links with the masses, and its creative implementation of the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in our specific conditions for the triumph of our people's revolution and the country's socialist construction.

CSO: 2100/16

AWP ORGAN ADVOCATES IMPROVED MILITARY TRAINING

AU031526 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "For Greater Effectiveness in Military Training"]

[Text] By implementing the decisions of the 8th Party Congress throughout all military units and free military schools, new possibilities and resources have been opened up for increasing the effectiveness of military training and all other defense tasks. By giving precedence to tactical training in all facets of warfare and by interlocking all other types of training we have made the country's military units and subunits more compact in accordance with the tasks set out. There has been considerable progress in familiarizing these units with all types of weapons and their use, as has been shown in the course of target practice.

Experience has shown that maximum efficiency can only be achieved through drawing up and implementing scientific plans. Discussions and countless analyses have been and are taking place in all military units with a view to the continuous perfection of planning, always taking into account the individual qualifications of each military subunit. It is imperative that commands and chiefs of staff draw up their plans on the basis of experience, because even small shortcomings in annual planning could upset the implementation of the whole program. For example, shortcomings are directly reflected in tactical training, thus lowering the plan's quality and intensity. The same thing may also happen when financial and economic aspects of training are not taken into account. Any shortcomings in well-thought-out plans are reflected in the instructions and studies sent to military units. All commands are therefore required, under the party's guidance, to be more careful in preparing their military training plans, at the same time specifying to the staffs their exact duties and guiding them in the implementation of instructions, keeping in mind the opinions of the masses, soldiers, reservists, volunteers, cadres, and specialists.

Many military cadres use effective training methods with the soldiers and volunteers, with excellent results in training and discipline. But not all cadres work in this manner. Some in particular fall short in teaching methods, pedagogy, and psychology. To surmount these problems, it is imperative that Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings be followed: "Working methods and their implementation have to be such as to insure a continuous mobilization of military units, as well as an organic link between teaching methods and military subjects, concrete party guidance and help to commands and staffs according to terrain conditions and warfare requirements."

The development of training according to norms and objectives, and control over their implementation, are important requirements in raising training effectiveness. The realization of norms at a high level and within the appropriate time, is the only way of finding out how well the objectives have been achieved, understanding the situation, analyzing successes and drawing on prior experiences to set new tasks for the future. Norms must not be limited in strict accordance with the regulations, as has sometimes been the case; instead the cadres must apply them to every aspect of training and warfare.

Various studies and lessons pertaining to norms and objectives, and to perfecting the material base, and so forth, have influenced and are influencing the raising of military preparedness. Now and in the future, scientific research should be looked at and implemented in strict relation to the entire process of training, insisting on progress in the implementation of the requirements of our popular military art.

The duties derived from the Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum with a view to increasing military effectiveness cannot be achieved with small improvements. On the contrary, we wish to attract more widely the opinions of innovators and rationalizers in units, as well as various specialists in production centers. In addition, perfect planning, scientific discipline, and the spirit to fight bureaucratic and liberal attitudes are required. The party organizations should commit themselves to creating the right mentality for fulfillment of training and all other tasks with efficiency by all staffs, commands, cadres and soldiers.

CSO: 2100/16

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER VIEWS SUPERPOWER RELATIONS

AU181522 Terina ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Shkelqim Beqari: "Revival of Imperialist Bargainings or Dialogue?"]

[Text] The fourth round of American-Soviet talks on the so-called nonproliferation of nuclear weapons took place a few days ago in Moscow. This was a normal meeting of the two sides, in a series that has been going on for years. The timing of the meeting was more particular, since it took place following Reagan's reelection. The number of problems examined indicates a detailed discussion of all-round Soviet-American relations, with a markedly military stress. Speaking about the results of the meeting, Zamyatin, the Kremlin's spokesman, stated that "the resumption of talks was necessary."

"New winds" are blowing in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union following the 6 November elections. Both sides are seeking to create a milder climate in their bilateral relations, for their own benefit and at the expense of the peoples. Chernenko declared that "the time has arrived for the two sides to roll up their shirtsleeves and to get to work," in order to coordinate their plans not in one, but in all spheres. "...There is no other alternative, but to live together," he added. A lot is being said in Moscow about the possibility of a Reagan-Chernenko summit meeting. Obstacles that before November were considered to be insurmountable, such as the question of Euromissiles, the Kremlin is now even considering as having been overcome. Moscow is seeking a resumption of the dialogue on a very wide range of problems. A high Kremlin spokesman, Arbatov, stated that Chernenko's efforts "pertain to the definition of broad aspects and the solution of a number of questions," not confined to nuclear weapons. Moscow is seeking to improve relations with Washington during Reagan's second mandate, and to achieve new agreements and initiate new negotiations on various world problems, in which the mutual interests of both superpowers are taken into consideration.

Washington is also seeking the same goals at the moment. "We can achieve progress in resolving disagreements through discussions and talks," Reagan had declared. Richard Burt, undersecretary of state for European affairs, declared that "it is essential that we should accept the fact that arms control is only one aspect of American-Soviet relations." Nor does the White House use the same rhetoric it did before November. Reagan and other high officials are

using all meetings and other contacts for talks and offers. The United States and the Soviet Union are making intensive efforts and loud noises in connection with the upcoming Shultz-Gromyko meeting, which they term as being a great step in the resumption of a dialogue that will supposedly serve to improve the international climate.

The two superpowers have in fact never interrupted their contacts and negotiations, not even in the most exacerbated moments. They have maintained such contacts through low-level meetings, meetings of joint commissions, as well as various economic and trade agreements. Even now these channels of an economic or trade nature continue to be used extensively for military and political talks, to convey messages and proposals to each other, and to determine an agenda for the January meeting. Other facts indicating Soviet-American agreements followed the Moscow talks on the so-called nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. A particular role in this has been played by two visits of a supposedly economic nature, but which in fact had genuine political aims. Valentin Mesyats, the Soviet minister of agriculture, visited the United States precisely at this moment to hold discussions with the Americans and to take their pulse with regard to various Soviet proposals. His American counterpart, John Block, stressed that "problems pertaining to bilateral relations" were discussed in a general atmosphere of improved relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, Armand Hammer, the big American businessman and Occidental Petroleum Corporation board chairman, visited the Soviet Union at the beginning of the current month. He met with Chernenko, with whom he discussed not only bilateral economic relations, but also various other questions pertaining to ways of improving American-Soviet relations, thus playing the role of a special emissary of the White House seeking "a common language."

The latest developments in Soviet-American relations indicate new negotiations, a further escalation of their hegemonic and aggressive policies, further militarization, and an increased danger of new imperialist wars. The signals of their "understanding" conceal rivalries, conflicts, and disagreements at the expense of others. Experience has shown that the ups and downs in these relations have never been and can never be foundations for the security and peace of the peoples. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Eighth AWP Congress, "the tendency of clashes and conflicts between the imperialists has always been accompanied by their efforts to reach agreements at the expense of the peoples."

CSO: 2100/16

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER HAILS HOXHA, AWP DEFENSE OF STALIN

AU281201 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Professor Zija Xholi: "Joseph Stalin, Great Marxist-Leninist"]

[Excerpts] Joseph Stalin, distinguished revolutionary, cofighter and worthy and consistent successor of Lenin was born 105 years ago, on 21 December 1879. Under Stalin's leadership, the people's of the Soviet Union defended the first socialist state in the world, the state of the workers and peasants, against all overt and covert attacks of the united imperialist forces and their collaborators within the country, the bourgeois and revisionist reactionaries.

Stalin's name has been and remains close and dear to all the peoples, and particularly to the Albanian people and their party. The Communist Party of Albania, the leader of the people in their struggle for freedom, independence, and social justice, was born and tempered as a party of a new type. Stalin's name assumed a new resonance and particular value during the years of the Antifascist National Liberation Struggle. Stalin's name became even dearer to the Albanian people and the AWP when he openly unmasked and condemned strongly Yugoslav revisionism. This affirmed the correctness of the consistent struggle that the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha had begun long before against the intrigues and conspiracies hatched up by the Titoites and the traitors within the party to defeat and subordinate it, to take away freedom and independence from the people, to detach it from the road of socialist construction.

For all these great and principled reasons, the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha appreciated and loved Stalin while he was alive, and have consistently defended and honored him after his death. In the 1950's, when Khrushchev usurped the leadership of the party and state in the Soviet Union and embarked on the road of capitalist restoration, he used as his "war horse" in his deed as a renegade and traitor, the fight against Stalin, accompanied by the most nonexistent monstrous distortions and accusations. At the 20th and 22d CPSU Congresses the Khrushchevite revisionists and, following their example and inspiration, various other revisionists from all over, in Europe and other parts of the world, old and new, over whose clamor was raised the megalomaniac voice of Tito and the Titoites, unbridled an intemperate campaign against Stalin, and against his ideas and deeds. It appeared as if there was no force on earth capable of facing up to this coordinated anti-Stalinist tide from every corner. But this was only a false clamor and a

vain hope! All the revolutionaries in the world, all genuine Marxists-Leninists, and the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha, in the front ranks, resisted this campaign valiantly, came out openly in defense of Stalin, and raised high his name and deed. In the tradition of Marx' teaching that communists do not conceal their views, Comrade Enver Hoxha openly criticized Khrushchev and the Khrushchevite revisionist leadership for all their mistakes and anti-Marxist positions, including their position on Stalin, at the 1960 meeting of 81 communist and workers parties in Moscow. Through numerous and convincing arguments, the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha were proving that, by striking against Stalin, Khrushchev and the Khrushchevites were preparing to strike, as they did, against the socialist victories linked with his name. Time and events have fully vindicated the correctness of the assessments and warnings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. The masks fell very quickly and Khrushchev and the Khrushchevites degenerated openly into renegades and revisionists.

The defense of Stalin's life and deeds against the attacks and slanders of the Khrushchevite, Titoite, Chinese and other revisionists is one of the greatest ideological and political problems of our time, in which the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha knew and dared to tell the peoples the truth, and is at the same time a brilliant proof showing what new forces a party and a people can gain when they embark on the road of truth and follow it consistently. Stalin's name, deed and memory live and will continue to live for centuries in the hearts of the peoples and revolutionaries throughout the world, who are not deceived by the maneuvers and speculations of the present-day Soviet revisionists with the person and great deed of Joseph Stalin.

The defense of Stalin's Marxist-Leninist teachings and of his revolutionary positions is a brilliant page in the history of the AWP. At the same time it remains a current duty. The party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's conclusion that the revolutionaries, Marxists-Leninists, and the peoples will confront the imperialist and revisionist reactionaries, fighting like Stalin fought against them, and will win in the revolution and build the new socialist life loyally following the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, like Joseph Visaronicic Stalin followed and implemented these teachings throughout this life--this conclusion remains firm and of extraordinary importance.

CSO: 2100/16

HOXHA'S VIEWS ON RELATIONSHIPS IN SOCIETY, FAMILY

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 31 Oct 84 p 2

[By Gago Collaku: "Relationships in Society, Family--A Broad Field of the Class Struggle"--Studying Volume 42 of the Works of Enver Hoxha]

[Text] The materials in this volume, most of them being published for the first time, cover the period between October 1969 and February 1970. They recapitulate the uninterrupted struggle of the party and of the people to perpetuate the achievements of the 25 years since the country's liberation. An important place, in this framework, is occupied by the ideological struggle against remnants of the past, against bourgeois-revisionist influence, and against the foreign and internal enemies.

In particular, the meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the AWP, on 18 October 1969, which broadly examined the problem of women underlined the need to combat the obstructive concepts in order to fully put into practice the liberties and rights given by the party to the women and youth. This important speech and other writings are a guide and a great lesson for the party and mass organizations, for them to learn how to correctly explain and solve the social problems and phenomena, always aiming at further understanding, broadening and deepening socialist democracy, to correctly understand and develop the class struggle in all fields of life. The main problem to which Comrade Hoxha draws attention is the further deepening of our socialist democracy. This is a key problem for the revolution; it is a characteristic of our state and a necessary condition for the deepening and development of the revolution. Ours is an active democracy, among the most democratic, most complete and most realistic; it is a true democracy, expressed not only in the Constitution, but also in the daily life of every citizen of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

But the party and Comrade Enver teach us that our socialist democracy must be broadly understood and applied by all and for all, that it should be applied correctly and fully in all aspects of the life of our country. "One of the many-sided aspects of socialist democracy, for the men as well as for the women, is their right to express their opinions on all problems, not only on those of an economic nature, but especially on social problems..." Without the inclusion and correct treatment of social problems, socialist democracy cannot be complete, effective and fully sound.

Let us take, for example, the problem of women. As long as a society lacks true freedom for women--says Comrade Enver--that country cannot have true freedom. The rights of women in our country are fully guaranteed by law and this is a great historic victory of ours. Today, women participate in work and in campaigns. Private ownership, which was the main tool of slavery, has disappeared. Women are a great force in carrying out the tasks. Women and girls attend schools in the city and in the village, and they have broken the backward and patriarchal resistance which kept women locked up without school and work. "In general," points out Comrade Enver, "the woman believes in her economic liberation, but she has yet to feel politically and morally equal to man at all times and under any circumstance." And this happens especially outside the work area where the rights are limited, where a split and contradiction is created. After work, in the relationships in the family and society, the unwritten patriarchal laws are in effect: the laws of inequality and of submission of women to men, of the limited freedom of women and of girls and of the oppression of their personality. Men feel free to go where they please, free to socialize with anyone they wish, whereas women and girls are completely restricted, and in fact often even to go to a meeting they must have the permission of a man or must be accompanied by him. Women often stay away from social work and avoid being elected to social leadership organizations because this is "not to the liking" of the fanatical and conservative men.

By considering these foreign manifestations to be violations of our democracy, Comrade Enver analyzes the causes and uncovers the concepts which act as hindrances in the relationships in society and in the family. They have to do, in the first place, with the inequality of the woman in comparison to the man in the family relationship. In the family relationship a series of other factors are influential, especially the remnants of foreign ideology, and force of habit, which is manifested by the idea that woman is a "possession" of man destined to serve him and to submit to him. Also the causes must be sought in the feelings of inferiority, insecurity and passivity which the women themselves have, which are residues of the fierce and barbarous laws of the Kanun [canon of Lek Duka Gjini] and are kept alive by the patriarchal behavior of the man, by the fear of the backward and conservative opinion to which they are exposed at certain times, and so on. Comrade Enver, therefore, stresses that the party's hammer must be continuously applied to this vital and social problem. The problem of women, hence that of the creation and consolidation of the new socialist family, is not a problem which is solved in one year. This is a permanent problem the solution of which requires long periods of time each one with its own specific problems. Old concepts disappear, new concepts are formed. On this issue Comrade Enver gives us valuable advice on the problem of the creation and of consolidation of the new family which is the basis of our socialist society, and points out that our task is to follow this process of the new family by using as banners the new sprouts in this field, marriages based on pure and sincere love, which are numerous in our life, to consider them brave acts, to turn them into banners and to march forward in this important field of our social life. We also must not only be careful in grasping and expanding the new, in forming positive opinion, but also be attentive and merciless against those who violate socialist democracy, against the attacks of the class

enemy, against those who hold onto old customs, against backward people and against conservative elements. As Comrade Enver says, even if "uncle so and so" has borne arms, he must be consistent, otherwise with his attitudes he separates himself from the party and the society.

Special stress is placed on how to correctly understand the problem of society and of the friendship between boys and girls, because often this question is misunderstood and creates concern for the youth. By noting and analyzing the events in the Tepelene District, Comrade Enver suggests two important directions in which to proceed:

First, a warm environment should be created throughout, a healthy life within and outside work, during the free time of the youths, in the society and in the family. Revolutionary campaigns should be organized in all the fields which will serve for a healthy political and ideological education. Second, a powerful and intensive battle should be waged against any negative manifestations such as fatalism, fetishism, boastfulness, favoritism, localism, unhealthy petit bourgeois attitudes and, in particular, slander, gossip and so on, and a healthy environment should be created. Comrade Enver teaches us that "we must open fire from healthy party positions against all these bad things which harm our society and which poison the happy and joyous life of our youth. We must not let bad grass grow, but uproot it."

The teachings of Comrade Enver are of current importance in knowing, treating and explaining the philosophical outcome of these manifestations. They are inspired by idealistic and mystic-religious world outlooks or by petit bourgeois interests, and we find their social roots in the exploiting classes, in the overthrown feudal bourgeoisie, in the remnants of these classes, and so forth. Take for example, gossip, which is characteristic of the petit bourgeois, and has therefore a petit bourgeois character, teaches Comrade Enver. They are a product of subjectivism. As such, of course, they are anti-scientific, anti-socialist, dangerous for the society. By deeply analyzing these problems, correct conclusions will be drawn and measures will be taken for their elimination. Comrade Enver charges the party organizations and committees and mass organizations with the task of clarifying social problems; correctly and patiently not treating them superficially and in an idealistic and patriarchal manner but in the new way which dialectical materialism teaches, always under the prism of the class struggle and of class analysis.

The materials of this volume were written 15 years ago and are still fresh and open new horizons for the communists and the masses. They serve to raise the enthusiasm and mobilization in fulfilling the tasks and in attaining the objectives in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

5112  
CSO: 2100/9

AWP ORGAN ON DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

AU231536 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 11, Nov 84 pp 63-70

[Article by Luftulla Ceka: "Great Achievements and High Aims in Protecting the Health of the People"]

[Excerpts] The health situation of the population under the feudal-bourgeois regime was severe. It became even more severe as a result of the country's occupation by Italian fascism and German Nazism. The liberation found the country with no more than eight hospitals, with limited capacities, and only a few, damaged ambulances, and in particular, with a very limited number of medical cadres.

Comparisons with the preliberation period, and even with the first years and decades of the postliberation period, show the rapid advance made in the field of training medical cadres. In 1938 we had only 102 physicians, 20 dentists, and 47 pharmacists. In 1983 their number had increased to 4,020 physicians, 907 dentists, and 736 pharmacists. Thus, despite the rapid increase in the country's population during the past 40 years of the people's power, the increase in the number of cadres per 10,000 inhabitants has been considerable.

In addition to the training of higher medical cadres, the party and the people's power adopted measures to train a large number of lower-level medical cadres, who are playing an important role in our medical service.

The constant growth in the potential of our socialist economy enables our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat to spend large sums for the health service. Compared with 1950, the state budget for health in 1960 increased 4.7 times, over 7.8 times in 1970, over 11.7 times in 1980, and over 13.4 times in 1983. Last year, 749 institutions with beds were operating throughout the country to protect the people's health, as well as 3,320 polyclinics and clinics in cities and villages, 607 dental polyclinics and clinics, 26 hygiene and epidemiology directorates, 463 pharmacies, and so forth.

CSO: 2100/16

ALBANIA

POPULATION APPROACHING THREE MILLION

AU241719 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Astrit Isaraj and Pasko Vako: "A People Who Are Renewing Themselves"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of September 1984, our country's population had reached 2,914,009 inhabitants. Thus, compared with 1938, it has increased 2.8 times. This means, among other things, that over three-fourths of the population was born, raised and educated in the years of the people's regime. In addition, our population continues to rise at a rapid rate. An average of 170 people per day, or 1 inhabitant more every 9 minutes. At this rate, which is the highest in Europe, our country's population will reach about 3 million in September 1986, and is expected to rise to 4 million in the year 2000.

In addition to the high birth rate, another important factor that has contributed to the rapid population growth rate in our country has been the decline of the mortality rate. In 1938 the mortality rate was 17.8 per 1,000 inhabitants, whereas in recent years this has dropped to 6 per 1,000 inhabitants, this being the lowest mortality rate in Europe and one of the lowest in the world. [Chronological period of mortality rate not given] This indicator is undoubtedly one of the highest achievements of the party's policy.

CSO: 2100/16

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR 1944-1982 PERIOD

Sofia POLITICHESKA AGITATSIYA No 22, 1984 pp 11-16

/Article by senior scientific associate Nikolay Grigorov, director of the United Territorial Structure Plan of the Bulgarian People's Republic at the Complex Scientific Research and Design Institute of Territorial Structure, Urban Planning, and Architecture: "Certain Problems With Migration Here"/

/Text/ Migration, expressed strongly and weakly at times, as territorial movement of the populace and a means for social mobility has existed for practically all of human history, with its specific peculiarities and concrete functions in all socioeconomic formations.\*

In our country a perceptible strengthening in this process of migration was observed around the time of the Renaissance, with the strongest stream of migration flowing from the villages to the semimountainous rayons, where Renaissance trading centers arose and flourished. After the liberation from the Ottoman Empire, a different mass movement of the populace began from the mountains to the lowlands.

Before 9 September 1944 the fundamental lines of different streams of migration had been formed, but on the whole migration was small in size, with low intensity; it did not create any difficulties for social development and did not become the subject of special study. After the people's victory and under the conditions of more progressive means of production, and accelerated development of production forces in agriculture and industry, an objective need arose for migration to large cities.

The low economic potential which had been inherited from capitalism and the necessity of the country to advance from its position as a backward agricultural country to a developed agrarian-industrial state predetermined the only possibility for industry to develop first in the larger cities, where there had been built, at a comparatively low level, social and technical infrastructures. People went there to find a living, freed from agriculture as a result of the mechanization of the work force. In the period after 1956 the number of those

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\*This article contains responses to questions raised in a letter by Dr Atanas Pishtalov from the village of Shiroka Luka, Smolyan Okrug.

migrating to the large cities grew significantly, and this influenced our entire social development. This influence continually made itself felt in the villages as well as the cities, and had the most varied consequences in some of the larger rayons in the country. Thus, for example, there arose a disproportion in the number of people seeking work and the positions available in certain of these rayons. A large number of formerly populated areas were deserted, and the social and living space fund which was suitable for utilization fell behind, depopulated lands began to appear. The phenomenon of migrating to certain cities, primarily okrug centers, increased in strength.

In response to the demand which had appeared for the study of migration, and with the aim of taking scientifically based and effective measures for optimizing it, in 1965 and 1975, when censuses were conducted in Bulgaria, representative observations of migration in Bulgaria in the periods 1956-65 and 1965-75 were made, and in 1967 an empirical sociological study of the potential migration from village to city was carried out. As a result of the analysis of the data from these studies, the conclusion was made that in the development of the migration processs here after 9 September 1944 two periods stand out: before 1965 and after that year.

These are the comparative characteristics of these two periods:

Up to 1965, an unbroken growth in the number of people migrating was observed, for during that year the number reached 1,475,122 people, or an annual average of 163,902, around 20 percent. After 1965, the number of those migrating decreased, so that in 1975 the number was 1,303,840. During that period, the average annual migration was 130,384 (15.5 percent) or 33,522 fewer than in the previous period.

In comparison with the period from 1956 to 1965, when 17.1 percent of the migrants moved more than once, during the period from 1965 to 1975 the number of those moving repeatedly fell and their relative percentage reached 11.3 percent of the migrating populace.

The two periods are distinguished as well in regard to intraokrug and interokrug migration. Before 1965 intraokrug migration predominates (53.1 percent), and after 1965 there is a tendency for equalizing these two trends (51.4 percent). There were eight okrugs, more precisely okrug centers, which experienced population growth.

In 1956-65 these were: Sofia, Varna, Ruse, Gabrovo, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Veliko Turnovo, and Sliven; in the 1965-75 period they were: Sofia, Varna, Stara Zagora, Ruse, Veliko Turnovo, Gabrovo, Plovdiv and Lovech.

The basic migration streams during the two periods were: village to city, village to village, city to city, and city to viliage. The largest stream is from villages to cities, but while in 1965 its relative percentage was 53.4 percent, from 1965 to 1975 it decreased to 42.7 percent of those migrating.

Up to 1965, the second largest migration stream was from a village to larger villages and communal centers, 24.5 percent, and from 1965 to 1975 it was from

small to larger cities, 30.2 percent. What is significant is the increase in the relative percentage of migration from city to city (in 1965 it was 16.4 percent), almost twice as high. The relative percentage of migration from village to village in the period 1965-75 fell by 8 times (7.3 percent) in comparison with the previous period (24.5 percent) /as published/.

The people migrating from city to village during the two periods are the least numerous, but after 1965 their relative percentage increased to 9.9 percent, from 5.7 percent in 1965.

The social structure of the migrating aggregate in the two periods is different. Up to 1965, it consisted mainly of families, economically active people involved in material production, in agriculture and industry, young people under the age of 34, villages, workers, and employees with higher education. In this period the relative percentage of migrating women is only slightly higher than one-half (50.6 percent).

After 1965, the people migrating are primarily nonfamily, economically inactive, and also young people under the age of 30, and those with higher education, with a greater relative percentage of women.

The factors which evoke a desire to move and the decision to resettle have been studied by the same method, and the factors are arranged in three groups: in the first group factors connected with work activity; in the second, with education; and in the third, with family.

In both periods the people migrating for family reasons make up the greatest relative percentage. In the first period, the relative percentage of those migrating to "accompany the family or the spouse" was 28.6 percent and was larger than for the same group in the second period. The relative percentage of people migrating because of marriage increased during the second period. After 1965, the relative percentage of men who moved for the same reason also increased, from 3.7 to 7.62 percent.

Education accounted for the second spot in relative percentages in reasons for migrating. After 1965, the relative percentage of migration in connection with education dropped, while at the same time the relative percentage of migration associated with beginning or continuing studies increased, and the relative percentage of people migrating to finish their education and begin work decreased.

In regard to those factors related to work, 22.7 percent of the people migrated because of economic reasons in the two periods, while during the 1956-65 period 11 percent of the people generally migrated, and in the 1965-75 period 8.5 percent of the people moved.

What are some of the most substantial conclusions which can be drawn as a result of the comparative characterization of the data for migration in our country during the last 15-20 years?

First of all, the socioclass structure of the migrating aggregate has changed essentially in time, depending on the specifics of social development.

Second, the wishes and decisions in regard to migration have appeared as a result of the action of certain groups of factors, but one factor has always stood out in each of the various periods, with different aggregates.

Third, the influence of various factors is limited by the gender, age, family, and education structure of the aggregate.

More men are influenced by migration factors, but the influence of these factors is stronger on women; their migration desires are stronger than those of men, as a result of which more women migrate than men. An increase in age leads to a decrease in all the migration factors. Consequently, the attention of the organs for social management should be focused primarily on young people; they are the most mobile group.

Families, and especially those which have children, have the weakest migration desires, and they move the least. The problem of migration policy mainly affects those who are not married.

With the increase in education, the number of people who find themselves influenced by migration factors also increases, as does the strength of migration desires and their relative percentage in the migration aggregate.

Fourth, there are substantial differences in the migration characteristics in the various rayons of the nation, which are objectively determined by the difference in degree of socioeconomic development in those rayons.

Therefore, for scientifically based, correct, timely, and effective regulation of migration, it is necessary to learn in detail about the following:

--those who desire to migrate, in order to be able to influence them in the future;

--the factors which strongly influence the motivational process in the person who is making the decision to migrate;

--the so-called demographic situation in various rayons of the country, in order to carry out a differentiated approach in relation to migration;

--specifics for ideological influence on the person's psyche.

For carrying out these tasks, it is necessary to study the demographic situation at the village system level, with the goal of establishing possibilities for mechanical ebb and the demands for mechanical flow in them; sociological study, with the goal of determining the social characteristics of the potential migrants and the factors which influence the motivational process for migrating at the current stage of our social development; psychological study, in order to discover ways of optimalizing ideological influence on potential migrants.

At the country's borders, the development of the population in various territorial units at different levels (okrug, village system) has come about as a result of the interaction of natural and mechanical migration. A characteristic

trait is that the lower the territorial level, the more powerfully the influence of the migration process is felt in the regrouping of the populace in territorial units.

For the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980, natural growth predominated in the general population growth in the okrugs. The migration growth was relatively higher only in the Varna, Stara Zagora, Vratsa, Sofia, and Yamgol okrugs, while in the first two okrugs the migration balance was positive. The general picture shows that natural movement was of determining significance in the quantitative growth of the population. The trend toward natural growth (positive or negative) determines as well the tendency in the general growth of the populace.

The analysis at the village system level leads to results that are different from those for the okrug level. In most of the village systems with a greater relative percentage of growth, mechanical growth accounts for more of the general population growth. This means that the trend in migration processes determines the trend in the quantitative growth in population. In addition to this, through its direct influence on the gender-age structure of the population, migration is reflected in the prospective development of births and mortality. These specifics relate to the systems of migration ebb as well as the systems for migration flow. The results, of course, point in different directions.

The natural growth is positive for the period under review in 158 village systems, while the migration growth is negative in 225 village systems. The development of the demographic process is favorable only in 51 systems, where the positive natural growth is accompanied by a positive migration balance. The demographic situation in certain of the remaining systems with positive natural growth where a negative migration balance does not yet predominate is good. The situation in 118 of the systems is serious because the natural and mechanical growth are on the minus side. In most of them the actual development of the demographic processes will lead in the future to irreversible depopulation.

After the 1976-80 period, the decrease in migration mobility is generally characteristic for the nation in 1980 (it was 11.8 percent); in 1981, a significant territorial mobility increase was noted. Migration in 1980, 104,107 people, grew to 149,539, that is by 35 percent. This phenomenon was maintained in 1982, when 143,979 people migrated.

In the structure of the migration streams, the contingent of people moving from the villages to the cities continued to have the greatest relative percentage, that is, 46.1 percent. The share of those moving from city to city is also large, 35.1 percent. And the stream of those moving from the cities to the villages is also increasing, to 10.2 percent. The contingent of those moving between villages has the smallest relative share.

In 1981 intraokrug migration predominated, at 61.8 percent. In it the largest stream was from village to city, while in the interokrug migration its relative percentage was the lowest.

The increased migration mobility of the population in 1981 and 1982 is not connected with any significant changes in the territorial structure of the national economy. The data point to an increase in the mobility away from and to the centers of the village systems, as well as a growth in the influx into okrug centers--Sofia, Ruse, Burgas, Khaskovo, and Gavrovo.

The prospects for the migration movements in the country are difficult to determine with accuracy. At the present stage in the country's development, it is not thought advisable to create the preconditions for intensive migration. The territorial mobility of the population will be tied most of all to the general state programs in effect (for example, Directive No 22), as well as to individual economic and administrative measures for stimulating and limiting migration to determined populated areas, economic sites, etc.

At the present stage of our intensive socioeconomic development, the problem of population migration and the efficient utilization of human resources in a qualitative and quantitative way takes on extraordinary significance for the future strengthening and development of small village systems in particular. This is why it is necessary to approach each one concretely, in order to select the most efficient paths and measures for stabilizing their demographic as well as socioeconomic development.

12334  
CSO: 2200/68

PEOPLE'S MILITIA DIRECTOR CALLS FOR HIGHER DISCIPLINE

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 28 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

/Article by Lt Gen Ivan Dimitrov, vice minister of internal affairs and director of the People's Militia: "Let Us Ceaselessly Strengthen Undivided Authority and Discipline!"/

/Text/ The building of a developed socialist society in our country is being carried out under the conditions of an international situation made more acute because of imperialism, especially the ruling elite in the United States, political and military tension, and class struggle, unprecedented in its scale and acuteness, between the forces of socialism and democracy and the forces of imperialist reaction. A psychological war, unprecedented in its scale and audacity, is being waged today against the Soviet Union, against Bulgaria, and the other countries of the socialist community. Bourgeois propaganda, which is not above lies and calumny, is trying in every way to vilify the socialist order, to undermine the sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society.

Because of the more complex international situation, growing significance is being accorded the conscious discipline of the builders and defenders of developed socialist society, their ideological steadfastness, and their preparedness to turn the party's blueprints into deeds.

In the resolutions of the 12th Congress, of the National Party Conference, and in the postcongress works of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, it has been stressed that strengthening discipline today is not only an economic question, but also a political, ideological, and educational question, which is of extremely important, fundamental significance for our development. Without everyone's goodwill in fulfilling his duties, there can be no progress in the struggle for high quality.

These party formulations also relate, with all their strength and fullness, to the work of the People's Militia. The successful fulfillment of the constantly growing significance of its social function, which is linked to the disposition of broad legal powers, is unthinkable without the strict, thorough discipline and the unswerving maintenance of socialist legitimacy. Discipline is the foundation of service, the main unifying link in the whole chain of the militiamen's work in preserving a healthy social order and national security. The quality fulfillment of our tasks depends on this condition; the results of the

entire operative-service activity in the subdivisions depends, in the final analysis, on this. Thus the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the People's Militia Directorate follow quite attentively the processes and phenomena connected with the discipline of those who serve in the People's Militia; they show special concern daily that it be in full compliance with the party's requirements and criteria.

A good political and normative base for the future strengthening of service and labor discipline, for the decisive struggle against negative phenomena, is being created by the measures elaborated at the meetings of the collegium and the leadership of the ministry, by the orders of the minister and the instructions additionally given.

As a result of the goal-oriented activity of the leadership of the subdivision for improving legality in action the unquestioning fulfillment of the requirements in the constitutions and orders, many employees and collectives are carrying out their militia service with great political conscientiousness. The employees of the People's Militia of the Sofia City Administration acted skillfully in capturing the dangerous malefactor and criminal Ivan Tonev, whom they had ferreted out. In fulfilling the precisely formulated plan and directions of their superiors, the first sergeants who participated in the operation, Apostol Gruev, Iliya Stefanov Georgi Gavrailov, and Vasil Malinov, entered bravely and decisively into hand-to-hand combat with the armed criminal. The basis of their success was high discipline and organization, combined with the professional mastery and courage which they displayed.

In the everyday, less than peaceful life of the People's Militia, there are many such examples, but we often encounter individual employees who permit serious violations, who are absent from the place of service, who display irresponsibility, who arrange their personal affairs. Among some of the staff, compliance with discipline is still not at the necessary level. The good results that have been achieved in the struggle against violations of the law are not a matter of the whole collective in some subdivisions. There are employees who do not work efficiently, who treat their duties as mere civil service, who work at an average level and below their capacity.

A number of factors influence the state of discipline. What is decisive, however, is the role of the subjective factor, which is manifested either by the action or inaction of the management staff. Unquestioned authority is the basic principle of the People's Militia. Interrelationships among the militiamen's collectives are built on this solid foundation. The order of the superior is the law for the subordinate. That is why unquestioned authority and discipline comprise a dialectical unity: they are mutually related, mutually dependent. The leader is the chief accelerator in fulfilling the resolutions of the party and the orders of the minister of internal affairs for strengthening discipline, and from there the quality resolution of problems which face the militiamen's collectives; he does this by offering a personal example with his responsibility, principled exactitude and correct disciplinary practice.

The staff of leaders now working for the People's Militia has been well chosen--this is a cadre with high political consciousness, ideologically tempered,

educated, with modern, professional training. Most of them skillfully manifest, in their everyday organizational and management activities, just personnel exactitude with their subordinates, in conformance with their status, with the particularities of the concrete operative circumstances, and with the character of the tasks. The experience of the best ones deserves to be studied and made known.

Together with this, it is necessary for the staff leadership to evaluate and think about its duties in strengthening discipline in correspondence with the party directive; responsibility for discipline increases proportionally with the situation of the management organ.

The comprehensive approach requires us to examine discipline as a combination of personal traits, basic human nature, conscientiousness and behavior, as an attitude toward duty and labor, as members of a collective. Therefore, it is necessary to become thoroughly and profoundly acquainted with people, to know their strong and weak sides, the capabilities and possibilities. Those who work well, who put effort into their work and attain good results, should be supported and stimulated. Those who lag behind should be helped, those who work at less than full capacity should be given some stimulus, and the lazy, the negligent, those who violate order should be sanctioned. In doing this, each leader must, when carrying out punishment, evaluate not only whether it corresponds to the deed committed, but also if it will cause the censured person and the other members of the collective to reflect on it. The punishment should not slow down the whole collective or become an everyday thing; it should rather be applied as rarely as possible, in order to make a strong impression on the collective. The main thing in the struggle for high discipline must be work toward preventing any violations.

It is necessary to be creative in approaching the search for new means and ways for influencing the personnel, to strengthen their ideological conviction and moral steadfastness. This must, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov has pointed out, "occupy the center of gravity from the top to the bottom of the social pyramid," that is, strengthening the political activity of the militiamen's collectives and the social consciousness of each employee for the unceasing strengthening of discipline and increasing the quality of work.

The organs of political education, the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations, can display more active and result-oriented activity in the resolution of this problem. The honor court of officers and sergeants, the sergeants' councils and the other social shapers could render valuable assistance. To a great degree, the creation of favorable social and psychological climate in the collective depends on all of them, so that there can be no manifestations of "little truths," and there can be no place for those who want to tell them.

One of the most effective means which the authority figure has at his disposal in the struggle for high discipline is his personal example of conscientious and active attitudes toward professional duty, good discipline and compliance. "If you want to influence other people," Karl Marx said, "you have to be a person who actually stimulates and moves people ahead." These words of our first teacher still resound today, and they will be just as timely tomorrow for every leader.

**It is necessary to apply the political approach in the activities of each management unit that wishes to make a profound evaluation of the negative phenomena in our life and to fight mercilessly against them from a class and party position.**

**The affirmation of conscientious, socialist discipline in subdivisions can only be attained with daily, consistent, and uncompromising work, so that discipline will be accepted by the personnel as an internal necessity, as self-discipline.**

**Now, when we stand at the end of the fourth year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the main efforts of management and executive personnel should be directed toward increasing quality and efficiency in the militia's work, in order to achieve better results in the struggle against criminality, to ensure a healthy social order in the nation.**

12334  
CSO: 2200/68

BULGARIA

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH CABLES THANKS TO ZHIVKOV

AU081309 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has received the following telegram from Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I take the liberty to express to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the entire Bulgarian people, as well as to you in person, the most sincere gratitude for the cordial congratulations and wishes conveyed to me on the occasion of my election to the post of chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and for the kind and friendly words addressed to me in person and to the Mongolian people.

The Mongolian communists and the working people in our country are sincerely striving for the constant development and consolidation of the relations between the BCP and the MPRP, as well as of the relations between the MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, to the benefit of our two peoples, and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, with all my heart, and through you also to all Bulgarian people, great new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and for the further prosperity of your motherland in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security and Europe and throughout the world.

CSO: 2200/90

BULGARIA

ALGERIAN PREMIER BRAHIMI, FILIPOV VISIT PLOVDIV

AU102100 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] On 8 January the citizens of Plovdiv Okrug, in a cordial and friendly manner, greeted Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi who, accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov, visited several agricultural sites in the okrug.

Near Kostievo the new and modern "Trakya" dairy complex was shown to the Algerian guest. This complex is mastering and applying the world's leading achievements related to breeding of cows, using extremely mechanized labor. A special interest was expressed in the station for embryo transplantation at the okrug cattle-breeding center. Utilizing the most modern biotechnologies in hybrid-selection work, the specialists here are increasing productivity in cattle breeding.

The Algerian guest also visited the "Maritsa" Institute fabrics laboratory. A new method is being applied at this laboratory, and a high-quality virus-free seed of a highly productive variety is being obtained, something which ensures higher yields.

The two leaders also visited the scientific-management center of the "Georgi Dimitrov" scientific production complex in Purvenets Village, where they were briefed on the activity of the complex which combines science with agriculture and the canned food industry.

The guests demonstrated everywhere a great interest toward the achievements of our agriculture and toward the possibility of expanding cooperation in this area.

During the visit in Plovdiv Okrug, comrades Grisha Filipov and Abdelhamid Brahimi were accompanied by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the executive Committee of the national Agro-Industrial Union Central Council; Stoyan Koshulev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council; and by the two countries' ambassadors, Stoyan Koshulev and Nadjib Boulbina.

CSO: 2200/90

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE DISCUSSED--On 25 December the Interdepartmental Council on Coordination and Methodical Management of Prevention Activity at the Chief Prosecutor's Office held a meeting. Prevention activity and implementing measures in the struggle against bribes and other forms of corruption were discussed. A decision was adopted on overcoming the weaknesses and further improving the prevention activity of the justice organs. [Excerpt] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 84 AU]

TU PLENUM ADOPTS BUDGET--On 24 December in Sofia a plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council took place. It was chaired by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov. Questions pertaining to implementing the BCP social policy among the working collectives were discussed. The plenum also adopted the budget of the Bulgarian Trade Unions for the next year. [Excerpt] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Dec 84 AU]

DZHUROV UNVEILS MONUMENT--On 21 December in Etropole the monument of Todor Peev, noted revolutionary and intellectual, and friend and advisor of Vasil Levski, was unveiled. The impressive monument, made of bronze, was unveiled by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 84 p 6 AU]

BULGARIAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP SEMINAR--On 19 December at the Academy of Sciences a two-day seminar of the chairmen of the okrug committees on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship ended. It was dedicated to increasing the effectiveness of the activity of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement and the forthcoming tasks and initiatives related to celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, spoke at the seminar. [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 84 p 2 AU]

DYULGEROV IN STARA ZAGORA--On 19 December a joint meeting of the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Bureau of the Committee on Labor and Social Work took place in Stara Zagora. It was attended by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions; Georgi Evgeniev, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Social Work; and Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of the BCP Stara Zagora Okrug Committee. Ivan Lukov,

chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Stara Zagora Okrug Committee, read a speech entitled "The Experience of the Stara Zagora Okrug Trade Union Organization in Introducing the Brigade Organization of Labor." [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 84 p 6 AU]

OFFICIALS AT CUBAN CELEBRATION--On 26 December in Sofia a festive public meeting took place, which was devoted to the 26th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. It was attended by Comrade Milko Balev, leaders of mass-political and public organizations, as well as by Eustaquio de los Cuetos Remedios, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev spoke. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Dec 84 AU]

MONGOLIA'S SODNOM CABLES THANKS--Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has received the following telegram from Duamaagyin Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers: Esteemed Comrade Filipov, permit me to thank you most sincerely for the cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of my appointment to the post of chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. We fully share the conviction that the relations of traditional friendship and allround cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop also in the future in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, to the benefit of our two peoples, and in the interest of the entire socialist community. I take advantage of this opportunity to wish you, with all my heart and soul, dear Comrade Filipov, good health and great, new successes in your highly responsible work for the sake of the prosperity of fraternal, socialist Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jan 85 p 8 AU]

CSO: 2200/90

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SEIFFERT ON POETRY, COMMITMENT

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Dec 84 p 4

[Interview with Jaroslav Seifert by Zagorka Zivkovik: "Being Poet Means Taking a Stand"]

[Text] On Monday, this year's Nobel Prize in literature will be awarded to the 83-year old Czech poet Jaroslav Seifert. Physically, the poet is too frail to travel to Stockholm to accept the prize himself--and his daughter and son-in-law do not yet know whether they will be allowed to travel in his place. Officially it is being said in Czechoslovakia--where the authorities remain silent about the Nobel Prize--that Seifert has been admitted to the hospital. But Zagorka Zivkovik rang the doorbell at his apartment in Prague and met a poet who had much to say about his belief in poetry being the only language capable of describing our worldly experience.

At Home With Seifert in Prague

I had not been in Prague since 1969, but vague memories were brought to life as I read Jaroslav Seifert's loving poems to his home town of Prague. Nothing seemed to have changed here since that last spring when we walked along the Mala Strana, visited churches and museums and looked out across the Moldau. But the change lay beneath the surface. It was somewhat perceptible in terms of the subdued street noises and people who looked strangely alike. You did not see any youth gangs and, after 8 o'clock in the evening, life in the streets died out.

I had come to Prague to meet this year's recipient of the Nobel Prize in literature--the 83-year old Jaroslav Seifert. Had I asked anybody on the street if they knew that he had been awarded the prize, I would most certainly have gotten a negative answer.

The fact that Seifert was awarded the prize is viewed by the Czechoslovakian regime as a powerful political statement; consequently, it is being treated with silence.

It was quite late in the evening when I rang the Seiferts' doorbell. Their house is located in the center of a large area of bungalows, and on the way there I was looking around so as not to be surprised by anyone or anything. In Sweden I had been forewarned that the house would be under surveillance, but when I got there only silence prevailed.

Officially it was said that Seifert had been admitted to the hospital for his bad heart and an ailing back.

But he was home!

I rang and was immediately admitted into the house. After I told Seifert's daughter, Janna, and his son-in-law, Dalibor Plichta, who I was and where I came from, we began to work.

Janna Seifertova told me that her father was weak and that he could only be up a few hours each day. His doctor had been there just before I arrived and Seifert was now sleeping.

We decided to formulate some questions for him, which he might work on the following morning. Dalibor Plichta served as translator for Jaroslav Seifert, who only speaks Czech.

I told Janna and Dalibor that Western newspapers had made a big issue of the fact that two Americans had smuggled thousands of pages of prohibited material out of Czechoslovakia, material that had previously been circulated as "samizdat" or had not been published at all. They responded that this was not true. What the two Americans took with them from Czechoslovakia were only officially published poems. But they were not shocked to hear the news, just resigned.

We talked for several hours about Seifert and the authorities' hostility. They do not yet know whether they will get a travel permit to go to Sweden to accept the prize, or whether any journalists will be allowed to visit them in the near future. But they are absolutely certain that the Nobel Prize winner himself will not travel to Sweden.

When I returned to their home the next morning, Jaroslav Seifert was sitting in his apartment study and he asked me if I would like him to read me a poem. His voice was hoarse and almost died out completely with each breath. But his eyes smiled and Seifert said he wanted to give me something: the collection of poems entitled "Byti basnikem."

"To be a poet." He talked slowly as he retreated into the environment, consisting of hundreds of cacti--which are a collector's passion with him.

He was already tired although it was still forenoon. He had worked on my questions and the answers now came unhindered and with concentration. But he avoided political slogans and there did not seem to be any bitterness as he looked back.

But the Nobel Prize--what did it mean? Much, much indeed. But somehow it did not exist in this room in Prague. There had been no celebration here; extremely few foreigners had been allowed to come and talk to Seifert about his poetry. The joy and the sorrow--these remained within the walls of his home.

[Question] What do you think is the purpose of poetry. Should it be ideological or esthetic, or something else?

[Answer] It should be neither ideological nor esthetic; above all it should be poetry. This means it must have spontaneity that touches man's deepest zones, the zones that hide his most subtle emotions.

All estheticism is part of a game, the game of gestures; all ideology, on the other hand, is much too superficial to serve poetry. Ideology is for the practical and utility-oriented person; it is worldly and does not go beyond interests and conflicts. Yet poetry cannot separate itself from ideology; however, it uses it on a different level.

To be a poet means to adopt an attitude, to take a stand for or against something and, for me at least, this is an ideological matter.

[Question] Are there features in your poetry that you would characterize as typically Czechoslovakian; is there a Czech tone and, if so, how does it manifest itself?"

[Answer] Yes, there are certain things that unite me with our poetic tradition, but I am not the one to see these things most clearly or to judge them. But what I have consciously worked with, which is the tone you mentioned, is the melody of the Czech language, our canticle. The melody of the language plays a very important role in my poetry and it may also be the reason my poetry is difficult to translate.

The melodical element I work with has much in common with folk literature and folk songs, and what I am trying to do is to stylize and abstract these one step further in order to find my own tone.

[Question] One often senses the element of improvisation in your poetry. What are you trying to achieve with improvisation?

[Answer] Improvisation gives the poetry a feeling of tranquility, relaxation. I am aware of it and it allows me to inject some playful, or sometimes even humorous elements into my poetry. And I give in to improvisation; I do not try to fight it, but accept it as an opportunity.

Sometimes a rhyme gives me the opportunity to improvise, sometimes an association, which can be anything. And these ideas are often the result of my long work and of previously collected experiences.

When I write, the first verse is always the most important; it is the key to the entire poem, it is the core of the poem. But, of course, I am not the one who discovered this relationship because this is important to many poets.

[Question] Have you tried to combine poetry with analysis or theory? I am specifically wondering if you were influenced by the Prague school and the structural theories it promoted?

[Answer] No, there are no such influences in my poetry. But I knew Roman Jakobson very well and remember him warmly. However, I have never concerned myself with literary theories dealing with how to approach poetry and how to express it. Structuralism is not a theory about how to write; it does not formulate esthetics. On the contrary, what influenced me when I was young was modern French poetry: Apollinaire, Verlaine, Tzara and others.

[Question] You have said that a poet should be the conscience of a nation. What does this mean?

[Answer] All poets should listen to their inner voice and not lie, which they have done. I said this in connection with the 1956 Authors' Congress. It is obvious that poets and authors, simply because they work with words and language, have a much greater responsibility with respect to the truth than do painters and musicians; this concerns truth that lies below the surface and reaches beyond the appearance of things.

Furthermore, the public has a great deal of confidence in the author's words; the reader is inclined to believe he will gain some experience and he seeks an opportunity to identify with the author's words; he wishes to see an expression of his own experience in literature. But he wants to see this experience enriched, structured and expressed by an artist, by a poet who can give it new value.

But I would like to generalize this request for responsibility to everything that concerns the truth. This simply means that every one should live and act as a responsible human being for himself, for his children and for society, and that every one should see his life from an historical perspective and live like a person responsible for history.

And this applies not only to authors and poets, but to all intellectuals. We must live in harmony with the reality we know, the reality perceived by our own intelligence and our own heart so as not to live a lie.

[Question] Has your poetry changed over the years?

[Answer] Yes. At the end of the Second World War I still wrote rhyming poetry. After the war, following a long period of illness, I turned away from this strict method of writing and began to write freely. I decided to quit writing rhyme when I realized it was only a matter of virtuosity.

Were I to compare my free verse with that of the U.S. poet Walt Whitman, my poetry would differ in that its form is more rigid. My stanzas are tighter, the language more everyday. My poetry lacks the deep, long breaths and my verses are not as rhetorical or high-flown. Even the themes in my poetry are quite different.

[Question] Officially you have been accused of many things, subjectivity and pessimism, among other things.

[Answer] Yes, such accusations have been repeated from time to time. I was credited with these characteristics both in the fifties and in the seventies, when optimism about the future was obligatory in this country.

My own background is proletarian and, for a long time, I considered myself the proletariat's poet. But as you grow older, you discover other values and other worlds. For me, this meant the discovery of sensualism and I cannot see anything pessimistic in that.

[Question] Do you feel free when you write?

[Answer] I do not feel free when I write, but I write in order to feel free. All linguistic activity can be seen as efforts leading to the attainment of freedom, to experience its joy and sensualism. What one seeks through language is the most elementary freedom--to be able to express one's innermost thoughts, the basis for all kinds of freedom, which in social life eventually takes the form of political freedom.

When I write I try not to lie--that is all. If you cannot tell the truth, you should not lie, but remain silent.

[Question] Does poetry provide the most comprehensive view of human conditions and is it superior to other forms of knowledge, like religion or science?

[Answer] As a poet, I take the liberty to say that poetry, and only poetry, has the subtleness needed to be able to describe our worldly experience. By the very fact that it speaks to us through the human voice, we can experience it personally, directly and can feel our entire being involved in it.

But this does not mean that the poet can lose himself in his medium and isolate himself from other knowledge and other values. I agree with our greatest literary critic, F.X. Salda, who believed that the poet and the author should orient himself in areas that may be far removed from his own, that he should familiarize himself with topical issues raised by the various branches of science and that these issues should become an integral part of his intellectual life, thus adding to his experience.

It does not serve a poet's interests to run from concrete things and the present reality; this makes his own world unreal or artificial. And if he creates for himself a world that denies his own concrete life, he can never state the truth.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AUSTRIA: PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN CSSR CONTINUING

AU071205 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5-6 Jan 85 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "D.V."]

[Text] Prague/Vienna--A sign of relief rose from the ranks of the defenders of human rights in Austria: A reconciliation between state and church in the CSSR seemed in the offing. Indeed there was a routine exchange of Christmas and New Year's wishes between state and party chief Gustav Husak and Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek.

What aroused hopes were some expressions used in Husak's reply. But all that was actually said was that the freedom of religion and confession would continue to be guaranteed in compliance with the Constitution and with the other laws.

However, the latest reports about the persecution of Christians by the CSSR authorities are in gross contradiction to such official statements. Thus the unofficial "Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted in the CSSR" (VONS) reports on a house search at the catholic presbytery at Cipnovik (Slovakia), during which many religious books were confiscated. The priest, Matej Nemeth, was charged with "preparations for incitement." The charge, which had been prepared in advance by the state security police, stated that he had collected religious literature, part of which was printed abroad, out of motives hostile to the socialist system, with a view to disseminating it among his fellow-citizens.

In Liberec three believers were taken into custody pending trial. They were charged with "obstructing state control over church and religious communities" and with alleged membership in the Franciscan Order. On the same grounds another four persons were closely questioned.

The members of the security service do not even stop at children. This is proved by the case of Father Jaroslav Novosad, who for decades had been working together with young members of his parish to save cultural monuments. As a reward for their work he invited the children to this weekend house.

This was enough for the police to start proceedings on the grounds of "obstructing state control over church and religious communities." In the

course of this investigation police not only searched the house and office of Father Novosad, but also questioned several children without their parents being present and even without the parents' knowledge and consent.

Another case of persecution of Christian ideas occurred in the Czechoslovak-Polish border region, according to VONS. Three young Slovaks were charged with allegedly having violated the regulations on goods traffic with foreign countries. Actually, however, the three men did not commit any border violation since there were 35 meters off the border when they were apprehended by Polish border guards. The items found in their possession that were confiscated were exclusively religious pamphlets.

In addition to such activities by state organs against churches and believers, the party-controlled media are also playing an important part in the undeclared religious war. Thus the Prague evening paper [VECERNI PRAHA] regarded the matter as important enough to devote a series to it, in which the opinion of the wide readers' spectrum was manipulated. Baiting articles against churches and religious communities also frequently appear in other newspapers and periodicals, as is proved by some headlines of the Slovak teachers paper [UCITELSKE NOVINY]: "Atheistic Circles as an Important Instrument for Developing the World Outlook," "With the Aid of Arts to Atheism," or "Against the Reconciliation Between Religion and Science."

CSO: 2400/208

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

POLISH JOURNALISTS VISIT, SIGN AGREEMENT--Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Polish Journalists Association, including association chairman Klemens Krzyzagorski; his deputy and TRYBUNA editor in chief Ludu Wieslaw Bak; and the secretary general of the association Andrzej Maslankiewicz. In a friendly conversation they spoke in particular about the possibilities to further develop cooperation between journalists and news media of the two countries. Present at the meeting were Otto Cmolik, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Risko, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists; and Andrzej Jedynak, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Jan 85 LD] A cooperation agreement between the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and the Polish journalists association has been signed in Prague. It will be the basis for further fraternal cooperation between journalists of the two countries in 1985-1989. The agreement was signed by Jan Risko, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, and by Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Polish journalists association. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Jan 85 LD]

FOJTIK, SOVIET EDITOR TALK--Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee today received the deputy editor in chief of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, Yevgeniy Grigorey. They talked about further cooperation between RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA and Czechoslovak and Soviet journalism. Present at the meeting were Zdenek Horen, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, and Otto Cmolik, head of a CPCZ department. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Jan 85 LD]

CSO: 2400/208

NEW STEPS TAKEN TO OVERSEE INTERIOR MINISTRY

Warsaw ODRODZENIE in Polish No 47, 20 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Sejm deputy Zygmunt Surowiec, chairman of the Sejm Commission on Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice, by Stanislaw Mienkowski; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was, as is widely thought, an unprecedented and repulsive political provocation and an attempt to ruin the accord built with such difficulty. But the minister of internal affairs, General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszcak, allows that this matter also casts a deep shadow on the accomplishments made over the last 40 years of his ministry. This might even also create doubts about the effectiveness of the control exercised by the Sejm and the commission of which you are chairman.

[Answer] During the present term of office, and especially in the last 3 years, the Sejm and its commissions have exercised control over a considerably wider scope than in the past.

[Question] What does this control consist of in practice?

[Answer] It consists of listening to information, acquainting oneself with reports about the activities of a ministry and the branches under its authority, and evaluating the realization of its budget and of course its basic functions. We do this at the plenary sessions of the Sejm, of the commissions and subcommissions, and also in the course of inspections by Sejm deputies. During this term of office, the scope of the commission's interests has been considerably enriched. Among all the ministries which we supervise, we have been most occupied with matters which are found under the management of the MSW [Ministry of Internal Affairs].

[Question] What is the reason for this?

[Answer] The situation which arose in Poland after August 1980 forced and is still forcing a concentration of attention on the problems of order and the security of citizens and of the nation. And precisely this falls under the authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

[Question] I think not only this. Otherwise the MSW would not be called "omnipotent and omnipresent."

[Answer] Let us not exaggerate this myth of the omnipresence of people from the MSW. It is, after all, one of many ministries. It is true that it is unusually important considering the tasks that belong to it. These tasks can be defined as the defense of the security of the nation, its borders, life, health, and the property of citizens and public property; the defense of public order, fighting other crimes and offenses; and also the supervision of social-administrative activities resulting from, among other things, the rules concerning associations. Supreme supervision over fire protection and participation in fighting natural disasters also belong to the authority of this ministry.

[Question] You should admit, however, that the magnitude of these problems and the special sensitivity to them on the part of society causes the behavior of the functionaries fulfilling their service to be under the daily scrutiny of public opinion.

[Answer] And there is nothing strange in this. It is hard to imagine any sphere without control, since control, as is known, is after all the function of administration. It is necessary to realize that it is not only angels that come for this difficult service, but people from our society having different virtues and vices, often our brothers from different homes and environments. They are as society is. It is a fact that one can find people who do not belong. These, sooner or later, are eliminated. Nobody, however, hides this fact. Ever higher requirements are imposed on the candidates for the service; they are submitted to ever more effective schooling and those who violate legal norms are expelled. Self-purification of the ranks of the MO [Citizens' Militia] and the SB [Security Service] continues. In the past 2 years alone, 2464 functionaries have been expelled, and in the first half of 1984, a total of 308 people have been released from service. Such a process is typical of all organizations, organs, and services.

[Question] What you are talking about are the results, which of course well testify to the determination of the management of the MSW to eliminate them. However, I would like to point out that in many circles of society the Sejm Commission on Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice is accused of not exercising in full the powers it is entitled to. Does this result from some kind of restriction?

[Answer] I do not share these opinions. After August 1980, when the process of anarchizing our lives began, we appealed to society for support for the functionaries of the civil services; we opposed the divisions, which were inspired by the opposition, within the ministry and the ranks of the MO; we condemned the burning of police stations and occupation of police buildings. The extreme element of Solidarity declared a total war on this ministry. Why? Because it was a ministry that was well-organized, strong, and faithful to the cause of socialism. The weak one is usually not attacked. The battle is still going on, but of course with other methods and means. But both

before and after martial law, our commission has been an advocate of disseminating information about the ministry and its activities, about its people and problems. This is now called operating with an "open curtain." We saw in this and we still see a method for destroying many myths and existing prejudices.

[Question] What kind of initiatives has the commission undertaken to improve the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and agencies under it?

[Answer] They have been varied. We have devoted 16 meetings of the commission to evaluating the functioning of the ministry. We have passed 6 desiderata and 11 opinions. This kind of thing was not done in the past.

[Question] The numbers themselves do not say much. I think that a socially important matter was hidden behind each of these desiderata or opinions.

[Answer] For example, the desiderata concerned the fight against waste and inefficiency, the issuing of passports and the working conditions of functionaries, the hijacking of airplanes, the state of firefighting services, and the fight against speculation, the defense of public property and the activities of councils dealing with offenses, foreign currency crimes, and the state of road-traffic safety.

[Question] Did this have any effect?

[Answer] We believe it did, although in social perception this might be felt in various ways. Experiences up to this time indicate the government is treating our desiderata and conclusions with complete seriousness, and the management of the ministry is efficiently initiating them in practice.

[Question] But in spite of this we have experienced a tragedy that shocked not only Poles but the whole world.

[Answer] Individual, negative occurrences should not cloud over the social value of the work of people employed in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Exceptions can be found even among apostles. Such people constitute the margin of behavior of the SB and MO functionaries. But as long as they exist, we will continue eliminating them. That is why (we spoke about this during a meeting with the premier, Gen W. Jaruzelski, and at a meeting of the commission) we will shortly be investigating the staff policy of the MSW, and will evaluate the implementation of the law on the office of the minister of internal affairs. This will be the next step in increasing the parliamentary control over this important sphere of our social life.

[Question] You mentioned the meeting with the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, which was held shortly after the kidnapping of Father J. Popieluszko. One could not say that it was a routine meeting, but from press information a reader could barely tell what the contents of these talks were.

[Answer] This was without a doubt a precedent warranted by the situation and necessity. General Jaruzelski was very interested in an evaluation of the activities of the MSW, the conditions of the work of the commission, and intentions for the future. This meeting took place soon after the deliberations of the 14th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which devoted unusually great attention to the problems of law and order, discipline, and the security of the state, which are also in the sphere of interest of our commission. This meeting was an expression which stressed the role of the Sejm and appreciation for the activity of the commission. I also received assurance that everything connected either directly or indirectly with the tragedy of Father Popieluszko will be explained quickly and with all consequences.

[Question] This is also talked about in the declaration of the PZPR Central Committee and the resolutions of the Sejm commission of which you are chairman. It is necessary to stress that society positively evaluated the information concerning the progress of the first phase of the investigation in the matter of the kidnapping and murder of Father J. Popieluszko. However, at present many people have stated that the latest information concerning the consequences of the events of 19 October are ever more modest.

[Answer] If one were to count the minutes of radio and television time or the centimeters of columns in newspapers, then in fact there is less of this information. But this is normal. If one wants to shed light on the whole background and reveal possible inspirers, the inquiry must be exactly and discreetly conducted. The second stage is also important, although laborious and therefore perhaps less spectacular.

[Question] Mr Chairman, is it easy to lead a committee which because of the ministries it oversees is under the constant attack of public opinion?

[Answer] I will not deny that this is a difficult way to make a living. I became chairman in 1980, and it fell to me to lead the commission during the most difficult period, the most difficult for society, and I think for Sejm deputies. From the very beginning, I was for an open ministry formula and for widely disseminated information about the work of the commission. This process is developing. It is necessary to be able and willing to extract from experiences up to this time the proper conclusions, which are beneficial to society, the nation, and the Polish raison d'etat.

[Question] In other words, you are urging reconciliation...

[Answer] Because there is no other way. I know that the MO and SB services will never be loved, but we are not looking at the problem in these categories. Cold calculation is necessary here: what would happen if the services did not exist? There was a certain foretaste of this in 1981. However, the human memory is strangely short and particularly choosey. When we criticize a functionary, it would be well first to place ourselves in his place, in the place of his family and children, who do not have easy lives. No society and no country can exist without these services. But each person in his own conscience and actions--whether at home, in a streetcar, at work, or in a shop--ought to be a guardian of legally protected values.

[Question] And a final question: what would you have PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] do for the benefit of security and law and order?

[Answer] As long as PRON is a movement unifying people and social organizations, it is quite naturally an ally of those who fall victim to lawlessness and evil, just as it is an ally of those who stand as guardians of the legal norm. In fact, due to the PRON forum, to a larger extent than heretofore, there has been a flow of information about the functioning of the MO services and the occurrences these services may have been involved in. This is nothing more than a union, in the name of a shared interest, of the factor of expertise and social outlook. And this, after all, is what we are concerned with.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

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POLAND

PARTY ACTIVITY IN MILITARY DISTRICTS DISCUSSED

Silesian Military District

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview with the chairman of the Party Control Commission (PCC) of the Silesian Military District, Col Ryszard Kostrzewska, by Capt Marek Sieniawski: "This Is Always a Delicate Matter"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Marek Sieniawski: Recently a great deal of attention has been centered around the problem of control in our state and in party activities. Control, of course, is one of the most important elements in the functioning of every organization. What areas of party activity are now at the center of interest of the Silesian Military District PCC?

[Answer] Col Ryszard Kostrzewska: I would first like to mention that the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress granted greater authority and made changes in the party structure in all PCCs. Under the new arrangement they have greater autonomy and are now, in addition to being the primary party organizations, the basic adjudication units in the party. But although previously they concentrated on the passing of verdicts, they now place their main emphasis on investigative-control and preventive-upbringing work.

Most recently, in getting ready for our commission's plenary meeting, we conducted a great deal of research and inspection in our district party organizations in order to have an idea as to how the basic duty to the party, that is, the implementation of our own resolutions and those of the higher echelons, is being respected.

We know, of course, that the preparation and passage of resolutions is only the beginning of activity. This must be followed by intensive organizational, propaganda and mobilizing work if the resolution is to be broken down into specific tasks for every member of that organization.

We have also examined and evaluated the political and ideological attitudes of our party members, with particular interest as to how they present the party's policies in their own environment, how the statutory obligation to excel in work is being fulfilled, what their public activity is, and whether the behavior of our comrades is in accordance with model civic attitudes.

We have already presented the conclusions we have drawn to the district party organization. It appears from these studies that the decided majority of the party members have the correct political and social attitudes and that they excel in their work and service. Specific educational measures will be applied to those who remain behind, and if other actions are not effective, verdicts will be issued.

[Question] But most important are the results of the control and the preventive action being conducted. Does it not happen that the primary party organizations (POP) avoid the issuance of rulings or verdicts on members because it is easier for them if the PCC settles a given matter?

[Answer] To a certain degree this fear is justified, since in past years the verdict-issuing rights of the POP were assumed by the executive boards and committees. At present, in the party organizations of the Silesian Military District 80 percent of the personnel and adjudication cases are settled by the primary organizations. This speaks well of their autonomy. At the same time it puts in another light the function and role of the PCCs, which address their activity to the supervision of adjudication and thus help the party organizations by showing them how to conduct cases.

[Question] Quite often it is believed that if anyone has anything to do with the PCC he must certainly have something on his conscience. And this is where a kind of stereotypical thinking takes place. That is why the popular opinion about a comrade or about the entire organization depends on the correct action of the commission. The entry of the PCC into a certain area of activity is always a delicate matter, therefore.

[Answer] This stems from the notion that the PCC exists simply to issue verdicts. And yet, as I said previously, our most important function is preventive and educational activity. We accomplish this by warning the comrades about the effects of specific activities. We hold warning talks, which do not end with any kind of sanctions. They are aimed at helping the comrade to understand the mistake he made. We also conduct action aimed at clearing party members of specific charges. We investigate the entire matter and when it appears that the comrade is not guilty we clear him of the charge. Therefore, our activities are much more extensive than would appear, that they are not limited simply to the issuance of verdicts.

[Question] It would appear, then, that it is not correct to think that the PCC is some kind of party court.

[Answer] There is a certain basis for such an opinion. This stems from the role that the PCCs played before the Ninth PZPR Congress, when they mainly investigated cases, issued verdicts, and dismissed from positions. Today we fulfill a control function, prepare proposals and present them to the party organizations and echelons so that they can make the appropriate decision. And it is in this activity that our party organizational strength lies.

[Question] One of the main principles of PZPR party activity is the openness of party life. This is also the openness of control and its results. Thanks to this openness we can change the stereotypical thinking about the commission.

[Answer] Certainly. And that is why our program includes activities which are intended for more than just our internal use. On the basis of the results which we obtain, we analyze and generalize the ongoing processes and draw the appropriate conclusions. We always discuss the results in the party organizations which is being inspected, with the secretaries, the directors of the party's political work, and with all those involved.

[Question] But even in the newspapers the problems pertaining to the functioning of the PCCs are treated rather cautiously and timidly. And so perhaps, Colonel, you would give some examples of specific cases that the PCC dealt with.

[Answer] It is true that we operate somewhat in the background. Perhaps because many of the problems really should not be disseminated. The problems which come to our attention are difficult, sensitive and human. It takes a long time to explain them, and it is better for everyone, including the comrade himself, that they not be advertised. That is why even now I cannot announce names publicly. But I will say that, for example, we talked with comrades in the highest positions on the subject of their improper style of work, their failure to consider public and party opinion, which had an effect on attitudes. As a rule our talks brought results. Another example: We talked with comrades whose actions, or lack of them, contributed to corruption and the deterioration of the soldiers' living conditions. I must stress that in each case we met with a self-critical evaluation on the part of these comrades. In following up on their later behavior we see changes for the better. The same also pertains to party organizations.

Of course we do not proceed officially but we deal directly with people in order to help them. We advise on the spot what should be done and how, what should be changed so that a difficult situation will not result. We also conduct intervention activity. After all, complaints and grievances reach the PCCs at various echelons. This year we investigated 12 of them in the district commission. In several cases they turned out to be justified. Then we saw to it that they were properly settled, either by the people who were at fault or by the institution whose conduct was the cause of the intervention.

[Question] Recently there was a meeting of the Central PCC and the Polish Army PCC. What came out of this meeting which would guide the future operations of the district PCC?

[Answer] We are calling upon the district commission, and the outlying commissions, to act more decisively to cleanse the party ranks, to deal with those people who are politically, ideologically or philosophically two-faced. We shall more rigorously combat all indications of failure to consider public and party opinion, to stamp out criticism of the party and highhandedness which always produces negative results in the environment, and finally, we will intensify our struggle with incidences of wastefulness.

This is one side of our activity, but we see the need to improve the internal mechanisms and style of operation in the commission. If we want to effectively perform our function, we must teach our younger comrades, equip them with the

indispensable experience. It is important also that we maintain our high standing and that the commission's opinion be respected by service and party organizations.

[Question] Colonel, I would like you to give some pointers to the primary organizations on the question of party adjudication. I believe there is still a great deal that must be done in this field.

[Answer] In their adjudication activity the POP must take two criteria into account: the good of the party and the good of every person. That is why each case must be thoroughly investigated. It cannot be based on unconfirmed facts and rumors. The guilt of the party member must always be proven. Punishment has an educational aspect, also. The party's statute and the Central PCC regulations strongly emphasize this. And the effects of the punishment must always be considered.

The manner in which the meeting at which the case of the comrade involved is being investigated is also important. Freedom of discussion must prevail, therefore a great deal of patience and understanding must be exercised and there should be no hasty action. Punishment which has not been thoroughly considered does not fulfill an educational function and undermines confidence in the party. A comrade who was been punished by the party must not be cast aside. On the contrary, he must be observed by the entire organization, be given frequent assignments, and be held accountable for accomplishing them. It is important that he understand his mistake and that he be given a chance at erasing the punishment. I believe that only such comprehensive conduct will fulfill its function and strengthen the authority of the POP and its standing in the community.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

Warsaw Military District

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview with Col (Dr) Leonid Bujan, secretary of the Warsaw Military District PZPR Committee, by Lt Comdr J. Jastrzebski: "Party Activity on a Wide Scale"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Lt Comdr J. Jastrzebski: Allow me to begin our conversation on the party, its activity, and its condition in the Warsaw Military District on an almost-personal question. I have known you thus far, comrade, primarily as the winner of two scientific competitions. I know that you received first prize in the Aleksander Zawadzki Competition for your master's thesis in the history department of the Military Political Academy and that you received a prize in a competition in the Soviet Union for your doctoral thesis in 1973. And so, I am "secretly" thinking that your election as secretary of the Warsaw Military District Party Committee did not make you very happy. Confidence gives satisfaction, but not if it also means severance from scientific work...

[Answer] Col Leonid Bujan: Where did you dig up this information, comrade? I have long since forgotten these successes, although history continues to draw me. But it is hard to shut oneself off in archives, documents and books when life brings so much that is new, when each day is different and requires action.. True. My master's thesis under the scholarly guidance of Col (Prof) Kazimierz Sobczak, entitled "Forms and Methods of Supplying People's Guard and People's Army [during World War II] Units With Weapons," opened the way for nonresident studies towards a doctoral degree. But I did not have time for anything then. I was deputy regimental commander for political affairs at that time. There were a lot of obstacles. Only a rebuke from the professor made me get to work and write a doctoral thesis, entitled "The Cooperation of the Polish Resistance Movement With Regular Soviet Units During the Liberation of Poland." This work won a prize in a competition in the Soviet Union. The prize was a four-months' period of study in one of the academic centers of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, I was not able to take advantage of this training because higher duties called: the military assignments of martial law...

[Question] I think that this was typical of all soldiers, all party members in the army. Everything had to be dropped because it was necessary to save the fatherland. Everyone lost something personally, but at the same time the party as a whole, as the leading force, the vanguard of the working class, gained: It strengthened its own internal cohesiveness, its self-awareness, and assumed the conditioning so necessary in the difficult political struggle. The party ranks closed up. This was the party's "test of character."

[Answer] And that is the way I see it also, although I try to subject each feeling to calm, cool assessment. During martial law I performed duty in the Higher Communication Troops Officers' School in Zegrze. The assignments we executed were various and there were many of them. I think I will always remember the attitudes of the cadet officers of the freshman class, although the others also showed a tremendous commitment. Why do I speak of the youngest ones? Those boys came to our school scarcely three months before the imposition of martial law. Still "wet behind the ears" on the festive day, the day on which their nearest and dearest came to see them, a week after taking the military oath they were sent to the area where they executed their assignments. These were difficult assignments because these were freezing-cold days, and they guarded radio-line stations in places that were sometimes inaccessible, far from other people.

Their attitude, their fortitude and their commitment proved that the training methods employed in the army are good. These young people understood socialist ideals, they understood what the struggle was about, and that is why they had the attitudes they had and that is why they performed their soldierly duties very well.

I believe, in retrospect, that the party did not experience the traumas in the army that many party organizations in civilian life endured. In the armed forces, and thus also in the Warsaw Military District, the party during martial law executed its assignments in the same way as before martial law, except that it probably did so more intensively, more decidedly, and more militantly. The specific peculiarities of martial law made party members and the party organizations and

echelons more resistant to the inimical, destructive actions of the political enemy, both internal and external. The party members underwent an intensive course of political battle. They learned to conduct talks with people, learned political and ideological discussion, learned to argue skilfully and to express the party's position and be convincing in the defense of socialism.

And that, in my opinion, is the most valuable result for the party itself, of course, of the actions which took place during martial law. I do not know whether I can do so from memory, but I would like to repeat the words of Lenin when he said that "a communist party which wants to be the real vanguard, the leading revolutionary unit of the proletariat class (...) should know how to conduct propaganda and organize and agitate in the most understandable, clear and vital way, both on the city street, in the factory and in the village."

It is true that during martial law the process of expanding the party's membership ranks came to a halt, but the quality of the people coming into the party improved. Those who came to us are so deeply convinced in the rightness of their joining the party that they guarantee favorable action in the party itself as well as in its influence on the surroundings. The party is strengthening its forces more and more rapidly...

[Question] This problem was one of the important ones that was so recently discussed at the 17th Plenum. How do you assess the tempo of party work in the POP in the Warsaw Military District area after the plenum, at which the matter of consolidating the state and law and order was discussed?

[Answer] The 17th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee met with general, great interest in the units and institutions of the Warsaw Military District (WMD). There were many reasons for the interest, not the least of which were the currentness and relevance of the problem. Its importance and significance knew no bounds of time and, I would say, were strategic for the Polish People's State. The subjects discussed at the plenum were related to our soldierly duties towards the nation and the country, because the strength and position of a state are determined also by the strength of its army. And at the conclusion, the clear, understandable-to-everyone way of formulating the tasks contained in the plenum's resolution, the proposals defined in the Politburo report, and the concluding speech by the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The plenum regarded the strengthening of the country's defenses to be one of the primary tasks, in which the armed forces play the leading role. This duty, which ensues not just from the 17th Plenum resolution, the soldiers of the WMD have been executing and want to execute with total responsibility. The consolidation of the socialist state is understood by us soldiers, both party members and the others, as a patriotic obligation and a debt of gratitude paid to those generations which fought for the freedom and socialist form of our state. We see the accomplishment of this task in the responsible and mature regard of our personal obligations. This is the foundation for high-level actions of groups dealing with combat expertness, ideological and moral cohesiveness and broad discipline. I am referring here to personal, executive, training, technical and economic discipline.

The tasks assigned at the 17th Plenum have been fully assumed by the units and institutions of the WMD. They are familiar to every soldier and are now in the process of being accomplished. The party organizations and members obtained more knowledge and ideas, ammunition, we might say, which can be used in the accomplishment of military duties. The extent of party influence on those not members of the party has been expanded in close cooperation with a youth organization and by joint action we are seeing an increase in party membership.

This year 70 percent more candidates have been taken into the party than last year. Of this, over 49 percent are soldiers in the regular service. Young people, and also cadets, are joining the party. For the most part they are sons of workers and peasants. When they return to civilian life they will reinforce the party at their place of work and where they live.

[Question] The 17th Plenum resolutions pointed to the need to deal with the problems of ideological training, the shaping of historical awareness, law and economics.

[Answer] We have also turned our attention to these elements by organizing a process of party and political training. It is important that more be taught about the most recent history, and that the laws and economics also be offered to the party members, that their class meaning be explained, and that our comrades be "armed" for discussion, for the political struggle, to be able to exert an influence on their surroundings. These people must approach the soldiers boldly, with the "force of arguments and not the argument of force."

This year we established six new Marxism-Leninist Evening Universities in the WMD area. These are strong bodies; they have a good, proven cadre of experienced and wise comrades. We are also conducting training in 15 study programs on the "Foundations of Marxism-Leninism," which are being attended by soldiers, cadre and party candidates who have a secondary-school education. At the WMD Ideological Training Center we have established a study course with a program suitable for unit commanders. We want to furnish the command cadre with additional ideological, historical and economic knowledge. In the future we intend to set up similar study courses for battalion commanders. It should be noted that this year alone the number of participants in ideological training rose 10 percent.

I attend many examining sessions and I have observed a distinct growth in the level of the students at these study courses, their striving to treat subjects in-depth, to examine everything which helps us or which interferes in the implementation of the line laid down by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress as regards conciliation and struggle.

It is also worth mentioning here the several hundred of our comrades who at this moment are performing important functions in the party and administrative apparatus, those who are delegated to assignments outside the army, the activists in the people's councils and self-governments. They keep in contact with the army, very often come back to us for the inspiration drawn from their party-political work in the army, represent us on the civilian front and do so very well and with great dedication.

[Question] Comrade Secretary! We are talking on the eve of the 18th Plenum, this time, as announced, devoted to the economic matters which are also very important today. The army, which was and will be a good manager, also has a great deal to say on this subject. What have been the results of the party's concern about economical management in the Warsaw Military District?

[Answer] The resolutions of the 14th Plenum in November 1981 were an inspiration to us. The proposals which came out of these resolutions found a meaningful place in the resolution of the WMD PZPR Reports-Elections Conference at which I was elected secretary. The resolution requires the POP to establish, among party members and those not in the party, personal responsibility for military and public property, a concern for economical and efficient management, the combating of uneconomical management, and requires them to search for innovative solutions aimed at improving management efficiency.

[Question] What have been the results of this resolution? Is there anything that can be said about them after a year's time?

[Answer] They are significant. And we can only talk about some of them here. Better management in the construction and billeting services, economies through better utilization of electric energy, coal, water and coke saved over 236 million zlotys. As a result of the party inspiration contained in the letter from the Quartermaster Units Party Committee of the WMD, better results were achieved in the farming economy. Grain harvests rose 32 percent; potato, 23 percent; and slaughter livestock, 4 percent. This could only have happened if people were good managers.

We have expanded military medical treatment. Clinics have been opened up in three garrisons, a hospital has been repaired and several infirmaries, and a medical annex has been completed.

After a technical conference held by the party, a great deal of work has been done in the technical services: the reclamation of parts, production of tools to service armament equipment, and changes in the organization of repairs, brought savings of 30,000 kilometers in transportation of equipment for repair. New training equipment, transformers--these, too, are enormous economies which did not slow down the rate or harm the quality of training. An examination of unessential movable property components in these services made it possible for us to set up a permanent stock-exchange of engineering parts and elements. Comrades Col Slawomir Marek, Lt Andrzej Walaszek, Reserve Col Zygmunt Bialy and others are particularly responsible for this. Results? Twenty-seven million zlotys! Over five million zlotys was spent on repair and reclamation of spare parts. We will continue this activity.

The army is and will remain a synonym of good management, and our comrades--I sense this often when I am among people--believe that in economic matters there should be fewer resolutions and more consistency in implementing them.

WFTU HEAD COMMENTS ON RENEWED CONTACT WITH POLISH UNIONS

LD041223 Warsaw PAP in English 1129 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan--Referring to a request from Poland's nationwide trade union organizations, the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ), to let it join the Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), its general secretary Ibrahim Zakaria has said that the class-oriented labour movement in Poland has never broken off its relations with the federation, even in the recent hard times in Poland.

Interviewed by the Polish press agency INTERPRESS he recalled that Polish labour movement was among the founding members of the WFTU and had actively contributed to its work.

"This is why we are very glad that the leaders of the OPZZ have come up with an initiative to renew our contacts by affiliating their organization with the WFTU, and that they are for carrying on the cooperation with it, which began long ago," Zakaria said.

He recalled that his organization had always sharply criticized the campaigns of slanders waged against Poland and the Polish labour movement by imperialism and anti-socialist forces.

"We firmly opposed the anti-Polish maneuvering with in the International Labour Organization (ILO) last November, connected with a report of the so-called 'commission of inquiry', which was flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs," Zakaria said.

"We have always supported Polish workers in their struggle for socialism under their motto 'socialism--yes, deformations--no'".

"We deeply respect Poland's renewed labour movement and its efforts to overcome the still persisting problems, including those caused by the unlawful economic sanctions imposed by some capitalist states, first of all by the Reagan administration."

Zakaria said the last few years indicate that despite the difficulties, Poland successfully solves her problems by deepening her cooperation with the socialist communist and other states, deep economic reforms, and creating conditions for active participation of the working people and unions in determining the future-shaping policies.

CSO: 2600/426

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST'S STAND ON MISSILES CRITICIZED

PM091848 Warsaw PERSPEKTYWY in Polish 28 Dec 84 p 21

[Commentary signed (Mfg): "Onyszkiewicz Letter: A Peculiar Point of View"]

[Text] The deployment of American missiles in Western Europe has caused increased activity on the part of peace movements. Numerous demonstrations and meetings are taking place, their topic being the growing threat to peace. One such meeting was the Conference of European Peace Movements held in June this year in Perugia, Italy.

The matter seems distant now, but we are not returning to it in order to remind anyone about the course the conference took--we want to present a letter addressed to its organizers which has only just been made public by the underground press. The letter was written by Janusz Onyszkiewicz, one of the leading activists of the former Solidarity. He had been invited to take part in the conference by its organizers but did not do so: instead he addressed a letter to Jan Saber, the conference's coordinator, in which he expounded his standpoint in relation to the peace movement.

"I do not know," he enquired, "to what extent you are aware of the way the peace movement has been perceived in Poland, nor how it is perceived now."

He had presumably concluded that that extent was nil, which gave him an opportunity to completely misinform the recipient of his letter. He also decided that he was entitled to speak on behalf of the entire nation. Janusz the usurper. He went back as far as the Stockholm Appeal in his letter, and--predictably--he minimized its significance. Collecting signatures for that famous appeal was, in Onyszkiewicz's opinion, of no value, since it was "organized and meticulously monitored by the Polish authorities; nor was the work of the World Peace Council worth anything either since it had to fit in with the "Soviet authorities' standpoint"; and all those things taken together constituted "a peace farce of the 1950's." Onyszkiewicz implies that things are still the same, that the peace movement was not cast off "the old tradition," and the proof of that is, for him, the fact that the movement "began its activity only when plans for the siting of the American missiles began to be realized." He blames the movement for not being committed "as strongly" as he, Onyszkiewicz, would have wished to the proposal for dismantling Soviet missiles also, and for forwarding that proposal "almost as if it were an unhappy necessity."

The man pretends that he does not know what was first and what came second in this whole affair--what constituted the first step and where it was taken, and what was an answer to that first step; which was the sword and which was the shield. He has simply adopted the NATO viewpoint. It therefore comes as no surprise that in a further passage of his letter he questions the autonomy of peace movements in individual countries and casts doubt on the authority of the Perugia conference which, in his opinion, was contaminated by the participation of "many official East European peace organizations." Particularly the Polish Peace Committee. "Why invite this committee?" he asks in his letter. "Would it not have been better to invite the Polish Government straight away? After all, it is always better to talk with the master rather than the servant."

This crassness and arrogance proves that Onyszkiewicz is losing his cool. A peace movement aimed against these same American missiles which enjoy his support is evidently something he cannot take, and so--to start with--he proposes that "the participation of the totally progovernment East European organizations in this movement...be banned," whereupon the rest should progress smoothly: their place would be taken by antigovernment organizations, including the one close to Onyszkiewicz's heart, diverting people's attention from the Pershing and Cruise missiles and drawing it to the answers which have been prepared against them. A movement of that kind would certainly find favor with the good doctor, whereas any other kind has no chance at all.

CSO: 2600/425

ROMANIA

GREETINGS TO RCP CONGRESS, CEAUSESCU FROM FOREIGN LEADERS, GROUPS

Argentine CP

AU031001 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, to 13 RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina we extend our military greetings to the 13th RCP Congress--the leading force in the work of building socialism in Romania.

We have carefully examined the 13th Congress directives on Romania's socio-economic development in the 1986-90 5-year plan and the guidelines up to the year 2000, which reveal the successes achieved and the important prospects which will permit the creation of the bases and conditions for achieving even greater results in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

We value, the message continues, the successes registered in the 40 years since the antifascist, anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. In the years of socialist construction, the workers class and the people in Romania have created a strong material-technical base, a modern and complex industry, and an agriculture firmly engaged on the road of intensive development, and a high scientific-technological potential. The leading role of the workers class in society, the constant development of the alliance between the workers and peasantry, and the strengthened cohesion of society as a whole and of all working people around the party have asserted themselves.

The delegation of our Central Committee which is attending your congress is able to assess the proposals that will be made for the constant progress of the socialist society in friendly Romania, and for progress, well-being, peace and democracy in the world.

We are firmly committed, together with the international communist movement, to avoid a nuclear catastrophe. We are convinced that the 13th RCP Congress will make an important contribution to this task.

Wishing you great successes in implementing the decisions of the congress--the message reads--we are participating in your congress inspired by the

ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and by the desire to consistently act for the unity of the international workers and communist movement and for the unity of all those who are struggling against imperialism, for democracy, peace and socialism.

Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina

Cuban CP Message

AU251711 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress, we extend to you, on behalf of Cuban Communists, fraternal greetings and best wishes for success in the proceedings of this important forum of Romanian communists.

We value with satisfaction the important results attained by the Romanian people in building socialism, under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; these results have wrought profound socioeconomic changes and opened up the road to a new life.

The tasks set by your congress for Romania's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan and in the future, the message reads, are ambitious plans which will further increase the well-being of the Romanian working people, one of the essential goals of socialism.

The 13th RCP Congress takes place at a time when international life is faced with great dangers and mankind is threatened by the irresponsible action of reactionary forces, led by North American imperialism, which strives to halt the ceaseless forward march of peoples toward freedom, independence and social progress.

The fraternal ties between the Communist Party of Cuba and the RCP, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the message reads, have played a decisive role in the level achieved in the bilateral relations between the Republic of Cuba and the SR of Romania.

Our Communist Parties, which have embarked upon the common road of building socialism, have developed fruitful relations of cooperation, in the interest of the common experience and to the benefit of peace and socialism.

Greeting the 13th Congress and congratulating you for the successes attained, we reiterate the determination to continue to strengthen the relations of fraternal cooperation between the Cuban and Romanian communists and between our parties.

We wish you increasingly better results in the congress proceedings and in fulfilling the congress resolutions and decisions.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Kaysone Phomvihan Message

AU021405 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message sent by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress, we would like to extend, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and our communists and workers class, warmest greetings and congratulations as well as feelings of solidarity to your congress and its delegates and to all communists and the workers class in Romania.

For more than 40 years, the message reads, the workers class and the people of Romania, under the leadership of the RCP, have been turning Romania into a socialist country with a modern industry and agriculture, with a progressive culture of a high scientific-technical level, with a solid national defense system, and with an increasingly higher living standard for the people.

We take this opportunity, the message reads, to express our appreciation for the great successes attained by the Romanian workers class and people in implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress.

We are convinced that the traditional relations between the LPRP and RCP and between the Lao and Romanian peoples will increasingly improve and develop, thus contributing to the defense of the interests of socialism and the cause of revolution and peace in the world.

In conclusion, the message reads: On this solemn occasion we wish great success to the 13th RCP Congress in promoting Romania's further progress along the road of socialism.

With communist greetings,

The LPRP Central Committee,

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary.

MPRP Message

AU251914 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 84 p 13

[Text] The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee conveys to the delegates of the 13th RCP Congress, and through them to the communists and the worker people of your country, warmest greetings and best wishes for success in the proceedings of the Romanian Communists great forum.

The Romanian communists and working people, led by their militant vanguard, [word indistinct], have attained in the 40 years of people's power great successes in developing the economy and culture. The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice in the successes achieved by the working people of Romania, viewing them as an important contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and to the cause of peace and progress.

The Mongolian People's Republic, in agreement with the Romanian-Mongol Treaty of Friendship and cooperation, signed in Bucharest in 1983, will further make consistent efforts for continuously deepening and developing the fraternal and friendly relations between our parties, countries, and peoples, in the interest of successfully building socialism in our countries, for strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces, for defending general peace and international security, and for preventing a thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

The MPRP Central Committee wishes ever greater successes in implementing the decisions that will be endorsed by the current forum of the Romanian Communists to all the delegates to the 13th RCP Congress, to all the communists, and the working people of the SR of Romania.

The MPRP Central Committee.

Norwegian CP

AU031002 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message sent by the Norwegian Communist Party to 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] We want to extend greetings to the 13th RCP Congress and to express our desire that it represent a new step forward in establishing the political guidelines for the activity in the next 5-year plan.

We are following with keen interest the progress registered by the Romanian people and the ambitious goals for the next 5-year plan and the directives for the period up to the year 2000. We are convinced that this upward evolution will continue and that the proposed goals will be achieved.

The Norwegian Communist Party believes that the struggle for peace is its primary task and therefore participates very actively in efforts aimed at establishing a denuclearized zone in Northern Europe, that is in the area encompassing Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. An important goal in the struggle for peace is Norway's pulling out of the U.S nuclear strategy whereby our country has to play the role of a mainland "aircraft carrier" in the northern flank of NATO. In struggling for a northern area without nuclear weapons, we follow with great interest efforts aimed at establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Achieving this aim would be a particular impetus and would forcefully strengthen the forces of peace throughout Europe.

The message then continues: At this point the main task of the workers class in Norway is to defend the rights it has achieved. Thus, we struggle for the

right to work and for a new economic policy that will limit the power of monopolist capital. Another goal of the workers class in Norway is to actively participate in leading the economic activity.

The common task of our parties is the struggle against the nuclear arms race; however, the struggle against the force of war is not only a problem of mobilizing the masses against the increasingly intensive arms race, but also a firm action to strengthen the force of the workers class in all countries, to develop and expand democracy, and secure the peoples' right to participating in leading the society.

The progress in this area achieved in socialist countries represents an incentive and help in the struggle waged in capitalist countries. The peoples in those countries are following with keen interest the socialist countries and their development process.

We wish the RCP and all Romanian people increasingly greater successes in the future.

Norwegian Communist Party

Syrian CP

AU031004 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 14

[Message sent by Zahir 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Politburo of the Syrian Communist Party, to 13th RCP congress]

[Text] Permit me to extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party warmest greetings to the 13th RCP Congress and to all communists in Romania, to the workers calss, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, as well as wishes for complete successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

Your party's congress is taking place 40 years after the victory of the allied forces over Hitlerite Germany. In this timespan, your glorious party has achieved great successes in the economic development, thus laying the basis for a modern industry and agriculture.

Relations between our parties--the message continues--have been and still are close, being based on comradely cooperation and mutual assistance in the struggle against imperialism, for safeguarding the peoples' national independence and for their firm advance toward socioeconomic progress.

Your party has granted important assistance to our people in the construction of certain important economic projects for which our people want to express their deep recognition.

We also have to mention the fact that relations between our parties are based on the joint struggle for peaceful coexistence between countries.

May relations of friendship between our parties and peoples constantly strengthen!

We wish your party congress complete success in achieving increasingly greater victories to the benefit of the Romanian people and the cause of communism in Romania! Long live the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence in the world!

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party,

Zahir 'Abd al-Samad

Iraqi CP

AU031005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 14

[Text] On behalf of the Iraqi communists, their sympathizers, and friends, we want to convey comradely greetings to the 13th RCP Congress proceedings and our sincere wishes to achieve new successes in implementing the goals of the party and of the friendly Romanian people.

We are convinced that this congress will constitute an important contribution to strengthening the achievements of socialism, under RCP leadership, and to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries to ensure peace in Europe and throughout the world.

In conclusion the message states: Permit us to express our satisfaction with being able to participate in the 13th RCP Congress and the confidence that these proceedings will be crowned with success, and that decisions and recommendations will be made that will enable you to implement the great goals of the friendly Romanian people under the leadership of its Communist Party. At the same time, we wish to further strengthen the fraternal links between the RCP and the Iraqi Communist Party in their struggle for the common cause.

Long live the 13th RCP Congress!

Long live friendship between our parties!

Long live peace, and long live communism!

Iraqi Communist Party

Danish CP

AU031006 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message sent by the Communist Party of Denmark to the 13 th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark and all Danish Communists, we extend warmest and comradely greetings to the 13th RCP Congress and its Central Committee. We wish the party new successes in the struggle for the progress of your beautiful country and for the well-being of the Romanian people, a struggle that has been waged for 63 years both under difficult underground conditions and in the wake of 1944 by the party as the leading and organizational force in the construction of socialism.

We have followed the struggle waged by you against fascism and the danger of war, against the reactionary dictatorship in Romania, and we have followed the activity that has been carried out to build the comprehensively developed socialist society.

In Denmark, the working people in cities and villages have created material conditions in which the existence of all would be ensured without any fear for tomorrow. The fierce chase by Danish monopolies and multinational companies for profits and power has created a situation of crisis that deprives 300,000 workers of work and a whole young generation of the possibility for a humane and dignified future.

The Danish people, the message continues, like the Romanian people, love peace. We want to make use of our country's geographic location as a bridge between the peoples in the East and in the West.

The results registered by Romania and the other socialist countries and the relations we have support our struggle for promoting the interest of the Danish people in pulling out of NATO and creating a denuclearized zone in Denmark and the other Scandinavian countries.

In conclusion the message reads as follows: Inspired by the desire to strengthen and expand cooperation between our peoples and our communist parties, we want to convey best wishes to the 13th Congress, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and to the party Central Committee.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark

Irish CP

AU031007 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message sent by Communist Party of Ireland to 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland extends warm fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 13th RCP Congress. This year the RCP, the government, and the Romanian people have celebrated the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism. We want to take this opportunity to extend our greetings to the courageous Romanian Communists and antifascists who have done all they could to win an important victory of the workers movement in your country and in the whole of the world.

The Irish Communists, who are following with keen interest the construction of socialism in Romania, want to congratulate you on the successes you have achieved and to wish you increasingly greater achievements in implementing the 13th Congress decisions.

In our days, the message continues, the international situation is dominated by the danger of a nuclear war that hovers over the life of all nations and threatens us with a catastrophe that can lead to the disappearance of the human race. Therefore, the most imperative thing in our time is to prevent such a catastrophe and to guarantee peace. We demand that Ireland preserve its traditional neutrality. We are for a united and independent Ireland,

neutral to any kind of military alliance. Ireland must not be threatened by nuclear weapons and therefore we are for a nuclear-free Ireland.

The problem of peace, the message continues, is the most important problem of our time for the simple reason that a nuclear war would destroy life on our planet. Ireland feels responsible for the cause of peace in the world.

The Communist Party of Ireland wishes complete success to the goals set forth by the 13th RCP congress.

Long live the RCP!

Long live the brave Romanian people!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live peace!

National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland

British CP

AU031008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message sent by Communist Party of Great Britain to 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] We convey to the 13th RCP Congress and to all Romanian people warmest and friendly greetings on behalf of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Your congress is an important event in the life of the Romanian people. The problems you are discussing and the decisions you will adopt will exert an important influence on the future development of socialism in your country up to the year 2000.

Your party, the message continues, has made a constant contribution to the cause of lessening tension, cutting back on weapons, and to promoting cooperation in Europe.

At this point the masses in Great Britain raise their voice against the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons. In past years a peace movement has developed in Great Britain due to the awareness that nuclear weapons do by no means ensure the defense of the population on our island. Besides U.S. cruise missiles and air bases in Great Britain, our country has also its own nuclear weapons. Enormous sums of money are spent uselessly at a time when great cuts are made in the field of social expenditures and while mass unemployment is increasing.

Our program, the message continues, includes the "British way to socialism," that is the way in which we view the transition to socialism as possible in our country in keeping with the specific conditions and our people's traditions.

We are part and parcel of the international communist movement which includes independent communist and workers parties but which are united by their common aspirations and ideas of scientific socialism and Marxism. Let us all be united in the struggle for peace and socialism!

We wish success to the 13th Party Congress and to you in the activity you will carry out to implement the congress decisions.

Long live friendship between our peoples!

Long live peace and socialism!

Communist Party of Great Britain

Paraguayan CP

AU031009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message by Ananias Maidana Palacios, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP], to 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] I want to express thanks on behalf of the PCP Central Committee for the invitation to participate in the historic 13th RCP Congress and to represent the party.

We, the communists of Paraguay, extend warm and fraternal greetings to the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to the delegations to this congress. We wish complete success to the discussions, to the benefit of the Romanian working people and with a view to achieving new and great successes in the construction of socialism, and in the struggle for world peace and socialism, the message states.

The Paraguayan Communists greatly admire the heroic tradition of struggle of the Romanian people and they feel united with the RCP in the struggle against imperialism and fascism.

The successes achieved by the socialist countries--of Romania, a country which our party holds in very high esteem--contribute to supporting the struggle of the Paraguayan people, a struggle that is taking place under most difficult conditions.

Referring to this struggle, the message stresses that it has entered a new stage. Under conditions of an increasing disintegration of the dictatorial regime, there are constantly actions against the dictatorship, and an extensive mobilization of the masses of workers, peasants and students, and of all social strata in general is taking place.

We want to take this opportunity to express thanks to the Romanian comrades for their valuable support in this struggle, and thanks to the representatives of other fraternal parties present here, the message concludes.

**Long live the militant unity of the revolutionary forces and of all peoples  
in the struggle for preserving and strengthening world peace and social progress!**

**Anania Maidana Palacios, member of the Political Commission of the Central  
Committee of PCP**

Venezuelan CP

AU031010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 10

[Report on message sent by Noel Sirit Henriquez, member of the Politburo and  
secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela, to  
the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV], we extend warm  
revolutionary greetings to all Romanian communists, workers and people as  
well as wishes for ever greater successes in building socialism.

The 13th RCP Congress takes place shortly after the 40th anniversary of the  
antifascist and anti-imperialistic revolution for national and social liber-  
ation on 23 August 1944. The Romanian people, led by their Communist Party,  
have succeeded, in a short historical period in turning the country into a  
flourishing and comprehensively developed republic. We are certain that the  
13th Congress will represent a new and very important step along the road of  
developing and strengthening the economy and raising the well-being of the  
Romanian people.

The 13th RCP Congress is taking place at a time of serious international  
tension, which threatens world peace. The risk of a new nuclear war has  
increased dramatically and an atmosphere of mistrust and tension prevails  
on the international arena. Faced with this situation, the message further  
reads, the Venezuelan communists speak out for strengthening joint actions  
with all communist parties, with a view to defending peace, socialism, and  
the independence and progress of peoples.

We wish the Romanian communists ever greater successes and achievements in  
all fields. We congratulate you on everything you have achieved with heroic  
efforts and unshakable trust in the cause of socialism and communism.

May friendship and cooperation between the RCP and PCV and between the Romanian  
and Venezuelan peoples strengthen.

The PCV,

Noel Sirit Henriquez, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central  
Committee

Luxembourg CP

AU031011 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 12

[Report on message sent by Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the 13th RCP Congress we would like to extend to you warm and fraternal greetings on behalf of Luxembourg Communists. Your congress will discuss key issues of Romania's socialist development.

The 13th RCP Congress, the message reads, will endorse and enrich the experience accumulated in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, a socialist state that enjoys the regard of all mankind for its policy of peace and detente.

As we also confirmed at the 25th Congress of the Luxembourg Communist Party, our party is waging a resolute struggle for a peaceful and democratic country.

We wish full success to the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress and we express satisfaction with the fraternal cooperation between our parties.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Communist Party,

Rene Urbany, chairman

Peruvian CP

AU031012 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party extends fraternal greetings to you on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress.

Today, when the peoples in capitalist countries have to bear the burden of a serious economic crisis, with its repercussions on living standard, the successes achieved by the socialist countries in their socioeconomic development mobilize our masses in their revolutionary struggle. We rejoice in Romania's achievements and are convinced that they help our people's struggle.

We highly value the contribution made by the RCP and particularly by its well-known leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to defending world peace. In conclusion, the message reads: Like you, we also wish to live in a world without wars, so that our sons and the future generations can build a new and happy life on our planet.

Dear comrades, please received the fraternal greetings of Peruvian Communists.

The Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party

Peruvian CP

AU031013 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message sent by Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] Romania's change into a comprehensively developed socialist country in the years since liberation has proved the correctness of the RCP's policy in building the socialist society, the message reads. The RCP has known how to lead the struggle of the broad masses and consistently represent the interests and aspirations of the Romanian workers class.

The Peruvian Communists are fully convinced that the 13th RCP Congress and its decisions will mark a cornerstone in Romania's future development and will open up a new stage in the comprehensive development of the Romanian socialist society.

We also point out, the message reads, the importance of the 13th RCP Congress for strengthening socialism and the struggle for peace.

We wish much success to the 13th Congress proceedings in implementing the tasks to be adopted.

The Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party

Jorge del Prado, general secretary

Jordanian CP

AU030830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 10

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party has the particular pleasure of extending greetings and the expression of most profound comradely sentiments to the 13th RCP Congress as well as best wishes for fulfilling its important mission. We would also like to extend, through you, greetings to all Romanian Communists and friendly people.

Your congress, the message points out, has set great tasks and the will and firm resolution of Romanian Communists will undoubtedly lead to implementing and even exceeding the tasks envisaged in the new 5-year plan. We are firmly convinced that the RCP together with all the Romanian people can fulfill all stringent tasks and solve all problems in the interest of the workers class and all the people.

In conclusion, the message reads: We highly value the support granted by friendly Romania, under the leadership of the RCP, as well as the support of other fraternal socialist countries to the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

Our party is linked to the fraternal RCP through comradely ties; we are determined to strengthen and expand these traditions, in the common struggle for peace, freedom, social progress, socialism, and the enhancement of the cohesion of the communist movement.

We wish full success to the 13th RCP Congress and ceaseless progress to the Romanian people along the road of peace and socialism.

Long live the fraternal RCP!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Long live peace in the world!

The Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party

Israel CP

AU030840 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on message sent by David Sacha Khenin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel and all its members, we extend warm and fraternal greetings to the 13th RCP Congress.

Your congress, the message reads, takes place shortly after the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation and the victory of socialism. Under the leadership of the communists, the Romanian workers class and people have attained important achievements in all fields--industry, agriculture, culture, and science. The material and intellectual level of the masses has grown. Socialist Romania has developed from an agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian one. Socialism has opened up broad horizons to the sons of workers and peasants and to all the people.

Israeli Communists rejoice in each success and achievement of the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and raising overall socioeconomic well-being.

The message further reads: We believe that, in order to achieve peace in our region, it is necessary to organize an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all factors involved in the conflict, the Arab states, Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization--as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries which can contribute to solving the Middle East crisis.

We wish, the message reads in conclusion, that the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress should be fruitful and should attain all its goals. We wish you

new achievements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, along the road of the well-being and prosperity of the Romanian workers class and people.

Long live fraternal relations between Israeli and Romanian Communists!

Long live friendship between our peoples!

Long live peace! Long live communism!

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Israel Communist Party,

David Sacha Khenin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee

Lebanese CP

AU031014 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 10

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party extends comradely congratulations to your congress proceedings and, through, you to all Romanian Communists as well as wishes for success to the 13th RCP Congress. This congress will mark a new point in consolidating and developing the socialist construction and in ensuring the well-being and raising the living standard of the people and will make a further contribution to the cause of strengthening the position of the forces of socialism and peace in the world.

Our people, the message reads, continue their heroic struggle against Israeli military occupation and for the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor. In this respect, a particular importance devolves on the struggle waged by the Lebanese National Resistance Front.

In conclusion, the message reads: We wish you, dear comrades, that the 13th Congress proceedings should strongly stimulate the struggle and activity of Romanian Communists and all people to fulfill the tasks of the next 5-year plan and to obtain new results and successes in all fields of activity.

We also wish that this congress should mark a new stage in expanding the socialist construction in your country, scoring new successes in industry and agriculture, and developing science and culture.

The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party

Martinique CP

AU031016 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message sent by Andre Constant, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Martinique Communist Party, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Martinique Communist Party and its general secretary, Armand Nicolas, greet the 13th RCP Congress.

We wish great successes to the comrades of this fraternal party in developing their country's economy, ensuring social well-being, and promoting peaceful coexistence.

Your outstanding efforts to maintain peace in your region and throughout the world as well as those aimed at strengthening the fruitful cohesion of the international communist movement, the message reads, have a great resonance in our people.

We wish full success to your congress proceedings, which will enrich your own experience and the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Dear comrades, please accept the fraternal greetings of anticolonial democrats and of our party in Martinique.

The Central Committee of the Martinique Communist Party,

Andre Constant, secretary

Colombian CP

AU031017 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 14

[Text] We extend greetings to the 13th RCP Congress and wishes for new successes in the struggle for the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

With fraternal sentiments,

Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Colombian Communist Party

Indian CP

AU031018 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message sent by C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council fo the Communist Party of India, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the occasion of your party's congress, we extend warmest fraternal greetings to all congress delegates, and, through them, to all Romanian Communists and people, the message reads.

The historic role played by the RCP in liberating the Romanian people from the fascist yoke and leading the socialist construction in your country is known to everybody. Romania is playing an important role in the struggle for peace and against war.

We, Indians, particularly recall your assistance to our country's socioeconomic development, particularly in the exploitation of oil reserves.

We are convinced that your party's congress will take steps to further consolidate socialism in your country and in all spheres of your people's life. This, the message reads in conclusion, will strengthen the world struggle against war and for peace and democracy.

The Indian-Romanian friendship is close to our hearts. We pledge to defend and consolidate it.

With fraternal greetings,

C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India

El Salvador CP

AU031019 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador extends warm greetings to the 13th RCP Congress, with the conviction that it will mark a new point in the continuous series of achievements obtained in Romania in all fields, both at the national and international level. At the same time, we extend cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

The message further reads: We unflinchingly support peace among peoples, consequently all constructive initiatives that can remove the current climate of international tension and prevent the thermonuclear disaster that threatens the entire mankind. The message also reads: The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, to which our party also belongs, has chosen the path of armed struggle, as this alternative was practically imposed upon it.

We reiterate our feelings of friendship and we wish the 13th RCP Congress to fully attain its targets.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

Australian CP

AU031020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by Joe Palmada, national secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Australia, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the 13th RCP Congress, allow me to extend, on behalf of the Communist Party of Australia, warm and fraternal greetings to the RCP, its leadership, and the Romanian people. The 13th congress has a great significance; it marks 40 years of victorious struggle for building a solid and comprehensive economic foundation and further strengthening the Romanian people's well-being and independence.

We value with particular satisfaction the efforts made by Romania in various forums to reduce the arms race and outlaw nuclear weapons, the message reads. We share this noble aspirations of the Romanian people and the RCP, and we wish full success to the 13th Congress proceedings.

With fraternal greetings,

On behalf of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Australia,

Joe Palmada

Canadian CP

AU031021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 10

[Report on message sent by William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] Please accept the warm and fraternal greetings of the Communist Party of Canada addressed to the 13th RCP Congress. We wish your congress success in its proceedings.

We are convinced, the message reads, that the 13th Congress will give new impetus to Socialist Romania's development in all fields, thus contributing to the further strengthening of the cause of peace and social progress.

Extending to you our best wishes on this occasion, we express the desire that the ties of solidarity between the two parties should strengthen and the co-operation between our peoples and countries further expand.

We wish again success to your congress proceedings.

With fraternal greetings,

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada,

Willian Kashtan, general secretary

South African CP

AU031022 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the South African Communist Party is deeply grateful to the RCP Central Committee for the invitation to participate in your party's 13th Congress.

The report presented to the congress by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is a document of great importance for all the Romanian people as it marks a new point in consolidating the bases for the country's progress toward communism. The targets set by your congress are very important. The increase in the Romanian people's material and intellectual well-being acquires a major international significance as it proves the superiority of a planned socialist economy.

Our party, in alliance with all progressive and antiracist forces, the message further reads, spares no effort to unite the workers class and all the oppressed African people, by mobilizing all those who struggle for a bright future, for regaining the dignity of our people, and for eliminating the apartheid regime.

We are convinced, the message reads in conclusion, that your congress will mark a new cornerstone in your victorious march forward toward peace, freedom, and a communist future.

Long live the RCP!.

Long live the struggle for peace!

The Central Committee of the South African Communist party

Honduras CP

AU031024 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] We greet all Romanian Communists and people on the occasion of the 13th Congress of the fraternal party and communists in Romania. We are convinced that this congress will mark a very important point in the country's socioeconomic life and will make an outstanding contribution to the struggle of peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

Our peoples are defending the cause of peace, detente and disarmament. We are sure, the message reads, that the results of the 13th RCP Congress will contribute to further developing the country, building a new society, en-

hancing the ties of friendship and solidarity between our peoples, and strengthening the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and promote international disarmament and detente, democracy and social progress.

Please receive our feelings of great admiration and regard.

Long live the 13th RCP Congress!

Long live peace and friendship among peoples!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras

Sandinist Front

AU031025 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], we extend greetings to the fraternal RCP on the 13th party congress.

The FSLN, the message reads, shares the enthusiasm of the Romanian people and the RCP and is convinced that this congress will reiterate the internationalist tradition of Romanian revolutionaries and lay down guidelines for consolidating the principles of socialism and world peace.

Reiterating our Sandinist greetings, the National Directorate wishes that your congress proceedings should contribute to further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and parties.

With fraternal greetings,

Revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission of the FSLN National Directorate

Dominican CP

AU031026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party and its secretary general Narciso Isa Conde extend warmest and most fraternal greetings to the 13th RCP Congress.

The RCP, the message reads, honorably fulfills its role as the historical vanguard of the workers class and all people in Romania, leading them in the construction of a society characterized by an important expansion of the forces of production and by the flourishing and development of culture, science and the arts.

The great successes attained by the workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, under the leadership of the RCP, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society clearly tells the entire world that one can achieve by applying the principles of revolutionary Marxism correctly and in a creative way.

We wish the 13th RCP Congress that Romania should continue to present to the entire world the example of a society in full swing of development in the material, intellectual, and all other spheres, while also contributing in an exemplary way to the cause of world peace.

Long live the 13th RCP Congress!

The Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party

Palestinian CP

AU031027 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on message sent by the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the 13th RCP Congress, the Central Committee of the Palestine Communist Party has the pleasure to extend to you, and through you, to all RCP members and the Romanian people most cordial and fraternal greetings on behalf of all our party members.

We are convinced that the 13th Congress decisions will further increase Romania's all-round achievements, particularly in substantially rising the Romanian people's material and intellectual living standard and promoting the socialist construction of your country.

The 13th Congress takes place at a crucial time for mankind, when it is necessary to strengthen the unity of all progressive peoples and forces in order to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and consolidate world peace, the message reads.

We are convinced that the 13th RCP Congress will stimulate the solidarity with our people's action and will mark an important point in mobilizing public opinion for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. On this important occasion, our party wishes to thank you and all the Romanian people for your full solidarity with our people.

Please allow us to wish you again successes and achievements in all fields of socialist construction and in the overall struggle to safeguard world

peace, prevent a nuclear war, and promote a policy of national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Central Committee of the Palestine Communist Party

Netherlands CP

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The 13th RCP Congress takes place at a time of serious tension in the international life. The arms race increasingly jeopardizes the existence of mankind. The development of Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Western Europe and the development of space weapons by the U.S. Government run counter to the desire for peace of the peoples. Europe's future requires that an end be put to the deployment of new nuclear weapons and the application of the counter-measures. This is the primary task of Communist Parties and all progressive forces in the world.

The small countries in Eastern and Western Europe, the message further reads, can play an important role, by initiating their own measures in this respect. Therefore, we consider the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans as a very important step. As far as we are concerned, we will continue to struggle to prevent the deployment of Cruise missiles in our country.

We hope, the message reads in conclusion, that the 13th RCP Congress will contribute to the struggle for peace and will make a new contribution to strengthening the development of ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands

San Marino CP

AU031028 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on message sent by Maurizio Tomassoni, member of the Directorate of the San Marino Communist Party to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the San Marino Communist Party, I extend warm and fraternal greetings to the RCP and I wish your 13th Party Congress success in its proceedings, in accordance with the basic interests of the working people and the country.

For many years, the message reads, our two parties have maintained friendly relations of cooperation and an exchange of political experience, on the basis of mutual respect and individual identity. We have followed and continue to follow with great interest the RCP international activity promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu and we can only approve the common

principles that guide your foreign policy: first of all, the profound meaning of your peace initiatives aimed at an overall peace, for which we also strive, even though such a peace is a distant prospect; and the principle of each people's self-determination and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

We follow with interest, the message reads, your domestic development in the economic and political spheres and we will carefully study the orientations to be adopted by the 13th Congress. We wish your country great success in raising the Romanian people's overall well-being.

Our presence at this important congress proves the interest with which we follow the evolution of your policy. Dear comrades, we sincerely wish you new successes in all fields of your domestic activity as well as further progress in raising the Romanian people's prosperity and well-being.

Maurizio Tomassoni, member of the party Directorate

Uruguay CP

AU031029 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] Your congress takes place at a time of important socioeconomic achievements attained by your country and we are certain that it will set even higher targets for Romania's development and the Romanian people's well-being. Your congress is also taking place in a year of particular historical significance, the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialistic revolution for social and national liberation.

Likewise, the congress is taking place at a time when international tension is being aggravated.

Socialist Romania, the message further reads, is a peaceful state, built by its people under the leadership of the RCP, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who, several years ago, sealed the friendship between our parties and peoples during his Bucharest meeting with Comrade Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

In conclusion, the message reads: We wish success to the congress proceedings and well-being to the Romanian people. We wish you success in implementing all your tasks, under the leadership of the RCP. We express the desire to further develop the fraternal ties of friendship between our peoples and parties.

With fraternal greetings,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay

Sri Lanka CP

AU031030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on message sent by the Communist Party of Sri Lanka to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka [CPSL] and all communists, we extend friendly greetings and wishes for success to the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress.

We thank the RCP for the invitation to participate in the congress of epoch-making importance, which is taking place in the year of the Romanian people's 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution, which led to social and national liberation and to impressive achievement attained by the Romanian people, under the leadership of their party, in turning Romania into a country with a strong industry and agriculture.

The communists of Sri Lanka, the message further reads, follow with profound interest and highly value the activity of the RCP, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to implement the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring the country's progress toward communism. We express satisfaction with the RCP activity to develop the material base of Socialist Romania and score outstanding successes in the social, cultural and other fields. We are sure that this congress will adopt very important decisions which will guide Romania's progress into the next century, through the implementation of immediate tasks deriving from the RCP program.

Our party, the message reads, shares the RCP's concern over the serious danger of a nuclear war currently threatening mankind. In this respect, we consider it the duty of all communists to defend peace in the world and take concrete steps to strengthen the cause of peace.

In conclusion, the message reads: The friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the CPSR and the RCP has long traditions of which we can be proud. These traditions will surely be developed in the future. The presence of a CPSR delegation at this congress will undoubtedly contribute to strengthening and deepening fraternal ties between the two parties.

Long live the RCP!

Long live the solidarity between the RCP and CPSR!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

The CPSR

SEW Message

AU031031 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on message sent by SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the 13th RCP Congress, the SEW leadership extend to you, and, through you, to all working people of Socialist Romania militant, cordial, and fraternal greetings.

Your congress is taking place at a time in which the struggle for peace and disarmament is more urgent than ever before. We are convinced that your congress will also make an important contribution in this respect.

Both our parties, the message stresses, struggle energetically to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe threatening the European continent and the whole of mankind, to create nuclear free zones in our country, and create a nuclear-free Europe.

In the 40 years since the historic victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in your country, the message further reads, the Romanian people have scored great successes under the leadership of the RCP. You have created an industrial-agrarian socialist state which enjoys prestige throughout the world. The people's material and cultural level has increased considerably. The impressive development of your country is also an expression of the vitality and historical superiority of socialism over capitalism and illustration of truly equal cooperation and fraternal solidarity among socialist countries.

We are convinced that the 13th Congress will draw a balance-sheet of the work carried out thus far and will set new and great tasks to further increase economic efficiency in industry and agriculture and continuously raise the people's living standard.

We assure you and all RCP members of the sentiments of friendship and solidarity nurtured by the SEW and we express the conviction that the friendly ties between our parties will continue to develop and deepen, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity.

We wish success to the 13th RCP Congress, in the interest of consolidating world peace and raising the Romanian people's well-being.

With communist greetings,

Horst Schmitt, SEW chairman

Mauritius CP

AU031032 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 12

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mauritius to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mauritius [CPM] wishes, first of all, to express profound thanks and gratitude for the invitation to attend the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress. We are convinced that the 13th RCP Congress will give a new impetus, through the decisions it will adopt, to the RCP's successful struggle for the country's socialist development and the further promotion of the interests and aspirations of the workers class for freedom, independence, social progress, peace and well-being.

We, the CPM, follow with particular interest the great achievements attained and the progress made by the SR of Romania in a relatively short period of time. We also carefully follow the steady concern and struggle of the government and people of the SR of Romania, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to establish a lasting and permanent international peace, bring about disarmament and detente, continue the dialogue and negotiations on disarmament, and ensure a world free from the specter of a nuclear holocaust.

The message further reads: We support resolutely and completely the proposals made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to freeze military budgets and continue talks and negotiations on reducing armaments and promoting disarmament.

We would like to wish once more the friendly people of the SR of Romania and the RCP great successes and prosperity along the road of the country's development, the message concludes.

Long live the 13th RCP Congress!

Long live fraternal relations between the CPM and RCP!

Long live Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

The CPM Central Committee

Guadeloupe CP

AU031033 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 12

[Report on message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On the 13th RCP Congress, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe extends fraternal and warm greetings to the RCP Central Committee and its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. We extend the solidarity feelings of Guadeloupe's workers class and all working people in Romania.

Our party is convinced that the 13th Congress will adopt measures for the progress of the Romanian society and will make a sure contribution to intensifying the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and all other forms of oppression and exploitation.

The prodigious changes in your country, the message reads, are due to the high consciousness of the Romanian workers and to the capability of their Communist Party to apply Marxism-Leninism to Romania's reality. We positively assess your results in building socialism in Romania.

Our party, which struggles in the Caribbean for the people's national and social freedom, follows with great interest your international efforts, along with other socialist countries, to the benefit of detente and peace.

We wish you full success in the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress and in the socioeconomic development of Romania.

Long live the RCP!

Long live international solidarity!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe

Tunisian CP

AU031034 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 12

[Report on message sent by the Tunisian Communist Party Central Committee to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Tunisian Communist Party [PCT] and its Central Committee, we extend warm greetings and heartfelt wishes for success to the 13th RCP Congress.

In the years since the glorious revolution of August 1944, the friendly Romanian people and the fraternal RCP have attained great successes in all spheres of the socioeconomic and cultural life. To the glory of the Romanian people and the RCP, one should point out the support they granted to liberation forces throughout the world in the struggle for independence, progress, and free national construction as well as their particular support for the cause of Arab peoples and the Palestinian cause and for the struggle for peace, detente, equal relations, and a new world economic order. Your people and party have made an important contribution to the national liberation movement and the struggle for peace.

The PCT, the message reads, continues its struggle for the consolidation of independence and for socioeconomic changes which can better secure this independence and meet the people's needs and the youth's aspirations. At the same time, our party will further struggle to consolidate the democratic process in the country, to defend and extend democratic freedoms and rights, and to unite all democratic, progressive and national forces.

In conclusion, the message reads: Each of your successes and achievements strengthens us in the struggle for freedom, democracy, and progress. We extend to you heartfelt wishes for success in building socialism.

The PCT Central Committee

CPUSA Message

AU031035 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 12

[Report on message sent by the leaders of Communist Party USA to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Communist Party USA, we extend warmest fraternal greetings to the 13th RCP Congress. We wish you most fruitful discussions in drafting plans for your further progress along the road of socialism.

In our country, the message reads, 35 million people live in poverty; 30 million people are unemployed for a certain period of time each year; the child death rate is an international disgrace; old-age pensions are being cut; and medical care for pensioners is being reduced. The wages of millions of workers have been cut down. Inflation continues to profoundly affect the living standard of workers.

The message further reads: Independent forces such as the trade unions, peace movements, U.S. negroes, and various other categories of people--who prevented a right wing swing in the elections for Congress--will fight on. The unity of all these people's forces will bar the way to war and fascism in our country and will open up the road for peace, economic security, equality, and democratic progress toward socialism.

Once again, dear comrades, we wish you success in the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress and in the fulfillment of its decisions.

May the traditional comradely relations between our two parties continue to strengthen!

Long live Socialist Romania!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Long live the unity of the international communist movement!

With comradely greetings,

Henry Winston, national chairman

Guss Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party USA

Belgian CP

AU031036 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 13

[Report on message sent by Louis van Geit, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Communist Party of Belgium, we extend fraternal greetings to the 13th RCP Congress.

In these very complicated and dangerous times for Europe and the world, we follow with interest the stands and initiatives of the SR of Romania, the RCP, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, personally, to safeguard peace, bring about disarmament, and turn Europe into a continent of peace, peaceful co-existence and cooperation.

In this respect, the message reads, we attach particular importance to initiatives for halting the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear weapons on both sides of the continent, for resuming negotiations on a balanced reduction of this kind of weapon already deployed in the East and West, and for creating nuclear-free zones both in the Balkans and in central Europe.

We are convinced that the forces of progress, socialism and peace will find ways and means to further strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation in order to achieve these targets.

In conclusion, the message reads: In this spirit, on behalf of Belgian communists, we wish fruitful results to the 13th RCP Congress, for the progress of Socialist Romania and for its further contribution to defending peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Long live the RCP!

Long live socialism and peace!

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium,

Louis van Geit, chairman

Reunion CP

AU031037 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 84 p 6

[Report on message sent by the Reunion Communist Party to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The 13th RCP Congress takes place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialistic revolution for social and national liberation. This fact alone is reason enough to stress the importance of this event, which our party is happy to greet through its message.

In Reunion, the message reads, our party and people are faced with a situation that is deteriorating year by year. The crisis of the capitalist world fully affects underdeveloped countries. All third world countries without exception cannot cope with the ever harder burden of debts. Now, more than ever, we must struggle for peace and disarmament and for a new world economic order, in the interest of peoples on our planet.

From our small country, which is thousands of kilometers away from Europe, we wish full success to the 13th RCP Congress, with the conviction that socialism is the road for all peoples' freedom and development.

The Reunion Communist Party

West German CP

AU031015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 10

[Report on message sent by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party [DKP], we extend to you and all Romanian communists and people cordial greetings of solidarity on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress.

Forty years after the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution, which has led to your people's national and social liberation, now, at the 13th RCP Congress, you can proudly draw an impressive balance-sheet of Romania's political and socioeconomic development.

We, communists in the Federal Republic of Germany, the message reads, congratulate you on the profound social changes and huge socioeconomic progress made in the past 40 years under the leadership of the RCP.

We have convinced that, in this jubilee year, the RCP will adopt important measures, on the basis of the 13th Congress directives, for Romania's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan. This plan will give a new impetus to implementing the main tasks of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The achievement of these great tasks, the message reads, requires the preservation and consolidation of world peace. Therefore, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of peoples from Hitlerite fascism, we hail the policy of peace of socialist countries, including the policy of peace of the RCP and the government of the SR of Romania, which are actively working for a constructive cooperation among all states and for ensuring and strengthening peace, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In conclusion, the message reads: We wish much success to the RCP and the Romanian people in fulfilling the 13th Congress decisions, building the comprehensively developed socialist society, further raising the people's material and intellectual living standard, and continuing their policy of peace.

With communist greetings,

Herbert Mies, DKP chairman

Hu Yaobang Greets Ceausescu

AU021536 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

On the occasion of your reelection as RCP secretary general, I would like, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and on my own behalf, to convey to you, and through you to the newly-elected RCP Central Committee, warmest fraternal congratulations. I sincerely wish you much health, working energy, and ever greater successes in your lofty work of leading the Romanian people toward fulfilling the tasks set by the 13th RCP Congress and building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Hu Yaobang

Greek CP Greets Ceausescu

AU041000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and President of the SR of Romania,

On your reelection at the 13th Congress to the position of RCP Secretary General, we extend to you warm congratulations and wishes for further success in building socialism in the SR of Romania.

We express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties will strengthen, to the benefit of the peoples of Greece and Romania and in the interest of peace and socialism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece

Lebanese CP Message to Ceausescu

AU041001 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

On the occasion of your reelection as RCP secretary general by the 13th RCP Congress, which was a successful event, I wish to extend to you my sincere congratulations and best wishes for health and personal happiness.

At the same time, we wish you complete success in fulfilling the tasks set by the party congress in building a comprehensively developed socialist

society in your country and in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party

Indian CP Message to Ceausescu

AU041002 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: On behalf of the National Council of our party and on my own behalf, I want to extend warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings on your reelection as RCP secretary general at the 13th RCP Congress.

We are familiar with the historic role your party has played in liberating your people from the fascist yoke and then in leading the work of socialist construction in your country.

As a member of the world socialist system, your country is playing a significant role in the struggle for peace, against the war, and for social progress under your competent leadership.

I wish you, esteemed comrades, much good health and successes in your activity.

With fraternal greetings, yours comrade

C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India

Peruvian CP Greets Ceausescu

AU041003 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

I have learned with pleasure about your reelection as RCP secretary general and wish to convey to you warmest congratulations on behalf of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I wish the RCP and the Romanian people, headed by you, success in fulfilling the great program adopted by the 13th RCP Congress, in building a comprehensively developed socialist society in your country, and in defending world peace and security.

Alberto Moreno, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party

CPI-M Message to Ceausescu

AU041004 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

On behalf of the Communist Party of India--Marxist [CPI-M] and on my own behalf, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on your reelection as RCP secretary general at the 13th RCP Congress.

During the past 19 years, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP Central Committee, headed by you, have marked many successes in socialist construction and increased the people's well-being. We wish you ever greater successes in future.

With best wishes, your fraternal,

E.M.S. Namboodiripad, CPI-M general secretary

DKP's Mies Greets Ceausescu

AU041005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

On behalf of the German Communist Party [DKP] Executive Committee and on my own behalf, I extend to you congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as RCP secretary general.

We wish you, the RCP, and all the Romanian people ever greater successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress for building a comprehensively developed socialist society in the SR of Romania and for the country's advance toward communism.

With communist greetings,

Herbert Mies, DKP chairman

CSO: 2700/66

SPEECHES, VISITS OF FOREIGN DELEGATES TO RCP CONGRESS

SED's Krolikowski

AU111123 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] The SED delegation led by Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, which is attending the 13th RCP Congress proceedings, visited the Bucharest Knitwear and Garment Enterprise [ICTB] on 20 November in the afternoon. The delegation was accompanied by Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government.

Visiting the sections of this big economic unit, the guests were briefed about the activity carried out by the working people here and about their concerns with improving the quality of garments and increasing economic efficiency. They were also informed about the activity of the party organization of the ICTB.

During the visit, the guests expressed words of appreciation about the quality, variety and the beauty of the products and congratulated the working collective for its successes.

A friendship meeting then took place in the enterprise assembly hall, which was attended by numerous workers, engineers, and technicians.

The floor was taken by Elena Buzescu, ICTB director, who stressed the upward evolution of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. She also stressed the decisive role played by the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker in constantly developing friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the SED, between the SR of Romania and the GDR.

The floor was then taken by Werner Krolikowski who stressed that the GDR delegation is following with keen interest the congress proceedings. The report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, he said, has stressed the successful development of the national economy and the historic achievements registered by the Romanian people, achievements that reflect the capability of the workers class in Romania to build socialism and communism. Stressing

the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples, the speaker emphasized the essential role played by the meetings at the highest level in giving an impetus to relations based on fraternal cooperation between the RCP and SED. The speaker then spoke about the noteworthy successes achieved by the GDR people in the 35 years since the creation of the GDR.

He expressed his conviction that the high forum of the Romanian Communists will make important decisions for further building the socialist society in Romania and wished all working people in cities and villages increasingly greater successes in implementing the great goals that will be set forth by the congress.

PZPR Delegate

AU111135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, and other members of the PZPR delegation that is participating in the 13th RCP Congress, on 20 November visited the machine-tool and aggregate enterprise in Bucharest, a representative unit of our country's machine-building industry. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

Visiting some of the major production sections, the guests were informed that the unit manufactures standardized and highly technical machine-tools for Romanian industry and for export purposes.

A Romanian-Polish friendship meeting then took place in the enterprise assembly hall.

Taking the floor, Sergiu Pirneci, enterprise director, stressed the successes registered by the working people in Romania in the work of building the socialist society, the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples, and the primary importance of the meetings, talks, and understandings agreed upon at the summit level in order to constantly deepen and diversify bilateral relations to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

In his speech, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak referred to the relations of close friendship and cooperation between Poland and Romania and emphasized the role played by the summit talks in developing and deepening those relations. The speaker then stressed the successes registered by the Polish people in building the new system and efforts that are being made toward the country's socio-economic development.

The speaker then stressed that the RCP congress is an important event in the life of the Romanian people and for the overall workers movement, and emphasized the fact that the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu represents an excellent inventory of the successes achieved by the Romanian

people in socialist construction. In conclusion, he conveyed warm congratulations to the communists and all Romanian people and wished them further successes in building the socialist society.

SRV Delegate

AU111009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] The delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] led by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, which is participating in the proceedings of the great forum of the communists, was the guest of the working collective of the "Dacia" textile enterprise in Bucharest on 21 November in the afternoon.

During the visit to main production sections and an exhibition, the guests were informed about development aspects of this representative unit of our light industry.

A Romanian-Vietnamese friendship meeting was held in the assembly hall which was attended by hundreds of workers, engineers, and technicians. The floor was taken by Comrade Ana Catoiu, manager of the enterprise, who extended welcome greetings to the guests and stressed the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, relations that have been consolidated during the period of the long standing national liberation struggle waged by the Vietnamese people.

On behalf of the VCP delegation, Nguyen Duc Tam expressed particular satisfaction with the honor of being able to participate in the 13th RCP Congress, thus being able to [word indistinct]. He stressed that the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the tremendous achievements registered by the Romanian people and wholeheartedly wish them to continue to achieve increasingly greater successes--under the leadership of the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--in implementing the directives set forth by the congress.

Reviewing the successes recorded by the Vietnamese people in the construction of socialism, the speaker expressed thanks to the party, government and the fraternal Romanian people for the support granted to Vietnam--an expression of friendship and close cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

CPCZ's Lenart

AU110932 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] The CPCZ Delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, which is participating in the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress visited the "Electronica" enterprise in Bucharest on 21 November.

The guests were accompanied by Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

During the visit, the guests were informed about the concerns of the party organization with the proper progress of the production process and of the educational-political activity. The enterprise exhibition depicted the achievements registered by the working collective here regarding the renewal and modernization of the production process, especially television sets.

The visit ended with a Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship meeting [adunare de prietenie] which was attended by numerous workers, engineers and technicians from the host enterprise.

Stressing the upward trend of Romanian-Czechoslovak relations, the traditional friendship, and solidarity between the RCP and the CPCZ, between the Romanian people and the Czech and Slovak peoples, Comrade Roland Ionescu, general manager of the enterprise, stressed the decisive role played by the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustave Husak in expanding friendly relations.

Taking the floor at the meeting, Comrade Jozef Lenart, the Czechoslovak delegation leader, extended sincere, comradely greetings to the workers, engineers, and technicians of "electronica" and to all communists and working people in Romania on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the communists and all working people in Czechoslovakia.

Referring to the traditional friendly relations between the parties of our countries, the speaker stressed that they will continue to expand to the benefit and in the interest of the peoples of the two countries thus also contributing to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and to expanding cooperation among them. We are convinced. The guest said, that the progress of our countries and their constantly increasing economic potential create new preconditions for deepening economic cooperation, especially in the field of production sharing and specialization. Of great importance in this respect have been and continue to be the meetings at the highest level between Comrades Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu.

#### Cuban Delegate

AU110943 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] The members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] led by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee, of the State Council, and minister of public health, which participated in the 13th RCP Congress were the guests of the working people of the pharmaceuticals enterprise in Bucharest on 21 November in the afternoon.

During the visit to major sections of the enterprise, the guests were briefed on the stages of the production process, on significant aspects of the development of this strong unit which manufacturers 50 percent of Romanian pharmaceuticals production.

A Romanian-Cuban friendship meeting then took place in the enterprise assembly hall.

In his speech, Stefan Muresan, the enterprise director, outlined a number of successes achieved by the working people in our country in the construction of socialism, and the constant concern by our party and state with improving the people's material and cultural well-being.

Stressing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Cuba, the speaker stressed the decisive role played by the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro in constantly strengthening and developing these relations.

The leader of the Cuban delegation, Comrade Sergio del Valle Jimenez, conveyed warm congratulations to the Romanian Communists and to all our people who have come to the 13th Congress--which is putting forward the guidelines for the country's future development--in monolithic unity around the party and its party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania being viewed by the world today as a country with a modern industry and a developed agriculture, and with an advanced culture, science and technology.

The speaker expressed his conviction that in the future, too, friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will expand through new forms of cooperation and specialization in production branches of great importance for the progress of the economies of the two countries.

#### Bulgaria's Balev

AU102201 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] On Wednesday [21 November], in the afternoon, the BCP delegation led by Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which is participating in the 13th RCP Congress proceedings, was the guest of the working collective of the "Electroaparataj" enterprise of Bucharest.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Ion Circei, vice chairman of the Party Central Collegium.

The guests visited several sections of the enterprise, an exhibition of products produced there, and the political-ideological documentation center.

A Romanian-Bulgarian friendship meeting [adunare de prietenie romano-bulgara] took place in the enterprise's festivity hall. During the meeting, the enterprise director, Panaite Dragus, presented the main achievements of the local working people's collective.

Referring to relations of good-neighboringness and close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, the speaker pointed out the decisive role of meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov for the ever upward course of relations between our countries, parties,

and peoples. Each of these meetings, which have become traditional, confer new prospects to our bilateral cooperation.

In his speech Comrade Milko Balev, on behalf of the BCP delegation, thanked the hosts for the hospitality extended to them and for the opportunity to become acquainted with this large Bucharest enterprise, whose products are also valued in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The speaker said that the frequent and fruitful meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov--which are an expression of our friendship and mutual desire to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and ensure the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism in the world--play a primary role in developing all-round cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples. He also stressed that the RCP Central Committee report presented at the congress by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, an outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement, has set forth priority targets that will ensure the successful development of Romania's national economy in the next 5-year plan and up to the year 2000.

#### MAGYAR NEMZET on Mehes' Activities

AU231500 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 22 Nov 84 p 2

[MTI reportage: "Nicolae Ceausescu Has Received Lajos Mehes"]

[Excerpt] RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, head of the Hungarian delegation participating in the 13th RCP Congress, on 21 November. The meeting, in which Milkos Barity, Hungarian ambassador in Bucharest, also participated, was attended by Ion Stoian, member of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

In the afternoon, the Hungarian party delegation paid a visit to the Bucharest precision engineering plant, where Lajos Mehes spoke highly of the work of the 13th Congress and noted: The prospects are impressive. "I hardly think," he added, "that there is another country that could set such a dynamic pace of development as a goal today. Speakers at the congress have said that scientific foundations have been laid for the plans. We wish that it should be possible to fulfill these objectives."

He then recalled statements made at the congress in connection with human relations. Stressing his agreement, he singled out in particular the thought of the RCP Central Committee's report that "any manifestation of nationalism, antisemitism, or chauvinism or other forms of humiliation of man that are alien to our socialist revolutionary outlook must be resolutely repulsed. Such manifestations belong to the past, to the era of the capitalists and imperialists, who have always tried to divide the people of different nationalities." Lajos Mehes declared: "Everything must be done in order that people should feel well where they live and be able to walk proudly, with their heads held high. Let them be proud of their nationality and let them be loyal citizens of their country." What we want is the fact that everyone who be-

longs to any nationality in Hungary should retain the outward and inner marks of his nationality. This is what we wish to our Hungarian friends here as well; let them do everything to make Romania prosper and let them retain their traditions. I hope that we will soon be beyond the difficulties created by history, for development in this respect is not even and we cannot say we are at the crest of a wave. We would like to progress and strengthen our relations in all areas of life," said Lajos Mehes in conclusion.

#### SCINTEIA on Mehes' Activities

AU102104 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] On Wednesday [21 November], in the afternoon, the MSZMP delegation led by Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, which is participating in the 13th RCP Congress proceedings, visited the Bucharest Precision Machinery Enterprise.

During their visit to certain factory sections and to an exhibition displaying the factory products, the guests were shown around the enterprise and presented a number of products of high technical and qualitative performance earmarked both for the national economy and for export.

The delegation then had a friendly get-together [intilnire prieteneasca] with representatives of the enterprise's Working People's Council. In this framework, the guests were briefed on the activity of the party organization and the unit's working people aimed at fulfilling production tasks. The leader of the Hungarian delegation thanked the hosts for their hospitable reception and congratulated the enterprise's collective on their results. The guest expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to participate in the 13th RCP Congress proceedings and expressed appreciation for the report to the congress and for our country's achievements in building the new society. He wished the communists and all working people in Romania ever greater successes in implementing the targets to be adopted by the congress and stressed that the RCP and the Romanian people will thus further increase their contribution to strengthening socialism.

#### GDR's Krolikowski

LD201613 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (ADN)--The SED Central Committee delegation to the 13th RCP Party Congress was warmly greeted on Tuesday by the textile workers of ICTB, the Bucharest ready-made clothes and undergarment factory. With 18,000 employees, the enterprise is the most significant factory of this industrial sector in Romania.

At a meeting, Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR council of ministers, conveyed the fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Enrich Honecker, as well as all communists and citizens of the GDR. He stressed:

The friendship which links our parties, states and people with each other is firm and strong. We pursue joint aims and interests in the construction of socialism and in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

Werner Krolikowski expressed concern and outrage over the aggressive activities of the United States toward Nicaragua, and affirmed the strong solidarity with the people of Nicaragua which is resolutely and courageously defending the achievements of the Sandinista Revolution.

#### WPK's Pak Song-chol

AU110925 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, which is participating at the 13th RCP Congress proceedings, visited the "Republica" pipe enterprise in Bucharest 21 November.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Neculai Agachi, the minister of metallurgical industry.

In the sections they visited, the guests were informed that a large variety of stainless alloyed and highly alloyed steep pipes were produced here for the top branches of our economy and for export purposes.

A friendly get-together took place then between the delegation from the DPRK and the members of the working people's council and the party committee of the enterprise. During the talks, the sides stressed the basic role played by the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, in constantly deepening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the WPK. They also outlined the successes achieved by the working people in the two countries in building the socialist society. At the end of the get-together, the guest expressed warm thanks for the hospitality and for the opportunity to visit a modern enterprise in Bucharest.

#### MPRP Delegation

AU111059 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 15

[Text] The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] led by Mangaljavun Dash, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, which is participating in the 13th RCP Congress proceedings was the guest of the working collective of the "Dimbovita" leather and footwear enterprises in Bucharest on 21 November in the afternoon.

On this occasion, the delegation was briefed about the development of this factory, about the party activity, the development projects, and about the fact that the unit has fulfilled its tasks under the socialist competition devoted to the great forum of the communists, thus achieving a higher production than stipulated by the plan provisions.

After visiting the exhibition of products and certain production sectors, the guests met with representatives of the working people's council. The delegation leader congratulated the enterprise collective on the achievements registered and extended wishes for increasingly greater successes to all working people in our homeland in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and in implementing the decisions that will be adopted by the 13th RCP Congress.

Throughout the visit, the guests were warmly welcomed by the workers in this unit--an expression of the relations of friendship and solidarity that exist between our countries and peoples.

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ROMANIA

STATEMENTS OF DELEGATES TO RCP CONGRESS

Japanese CP Delegate

AU101123 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Hiroshi Tachiki, standing member of the Central Committee Presidium, chief of the International Section of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee, and member of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet, to ROMANIA LIBERA on occasion of the 13th RCP Congress: "Initiatives of Great Value for the Cause of Peace"--date not given]

[Text] First I would like to convey our congratulations to the Romanian Communists and people for the success of the 13th RCP Congress. Listening to the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, I noted that the Romanian people have registered a [word indistinct] in their work of socialist construction--important increases in the industrial and agricultural outputs. These significant increases prove the superiority of the socialist system, which for Romania means the achievement of material and cultural assets through the efforts made by all and for the benefit of the entire nation. Given the successes registered thus far, we are sure that socialist construction in Romania will further progress.

As for dealing with international problems, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report revealed the importance that is being attached to the need to eliminate mass-destruction weapons, and to stressing the danger of the arms race. I would like to stress that this is a common concern of our parties. The joint declaration issued at the end of the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Kenji Mizamoto, JCP Central Committee chairman, stressed the importance of reaching agreements on a total ban of nuclear weapons--an urgent and vital goal for safeguarding the whole of mankind and a goal that must be achieved through the efforts of peoples throughout the world.

I was impressed by the fact that the congress report and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of efforts to prevent an eventual nuclear war. At the same time, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the importance of defending national independence and sovereignty and of understanding and international cooperation. I am convinced that in the spirit of the 13th Party Congress, the Romanian party and people will continue to play a positive role in defending world peace.

On behalf of the JCP I would like to convey best wishes to the Romanian people and to stress our determination and that of the Japanese people to constantly strengthen bilateral relations in the spirit of international understanding and peace.

Vietnamese CP Delegate

AU101124 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to ROMANIA LIBERA on occasion of the 13th RCP Congress: "Glorious Traditions of Revolutionary Struggle and Impressive Achievement in Socialist Construction"--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] delegation, I would like to express thanks to the RCP for the invitation to participate in the 13th RCP Congress proceedings.

During the meetings and talks conducted with the comrades of the party leadership, with the delegations at the congress, the working people's collective in the "Dacia" textile enterprise, and with the Romanian people we were welcomed with warmth and friendship everywhere. We view all this as a clear expression of the sentiments of fraternal friendship that link our two parties and peoples. We want to express thanks to the Romanian comrades and friends for the beautiful sentiments they have shown to us.

Listening to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report, to what the delegates said in their speeches, and visiting a number of socioeconomic units, our delegation was very happy to note that in the 40 years since their liberation from the fascist yoke, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP, have made use of their tradition of revolutionary struggle in their work of peaceful construction and have achieved great successes in building socialism. Thus, Romania is contributing to strengthening the force of socialism, peace, and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Vietnamese Communists and the Vietnamese people rejoice at the great successes registered by the Romanian people and wish them from the bottom of their hearts that they may continue to register increasingly greater victories, under the leadership of the RCP headed by the esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in fulfilling the directives on socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000 as set forth by the 13th Party Congress.

In fulfilling the two strategic tasks--the construction of socialism and the defense of the homeland--the CPV and the Vietnamese people pay great attention to and wish for the development of relations of friendship and fraternal co-operation at various levels between the parties and peoples of our two countries. We are firmly convinced that these relations will continue to develop to a greater extent on the basis of socialist internationalism and in the interest of the two peoples and countries for the triumph of the supreme goals of our time: peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

I am addressing my thanks to the newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA for the opportunity to express my sincere thoughts about the Romanian people, the Romanian Communist Party, and relations between our countries. Through the intermediary of the newspaper I am sending the readers a greeting of fraternal friendship. May the solidarity and friendship between our parties and countries become stronger and develop more and more.

PCF Delegate

AU061744 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Rene Piquet, member of the Politburo of the PCF Central Committee, to ROMANIA LIBERA on the occasion of the 13th RCP in Bucharest: "A Particularly Interesting Experience in Socioeconomic Construction"--date not given]

[Text] In referring to domestic policy issues included in the report presented by the RCP secretary general, I would like to express satisfaction at the guidelines, assessments, and options formulated by President Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with economic development, the well-being of the working people, the flourishing of education and culture, with ensuring housing, and in connection with other elements of the working people's progress and well-being, while the capitalist countries are going through an economic, political and social crisis. Romania's image today is that of a country that is advancing successfully on the road to the construction of socialism in keeping with its concepts which are applied under the country's specific conditions, a fact that constitutes a particularly interesting experience for a French Communist from all viewpoints.

In the field of foreign policy, President Nicolae Ceausescu asserts the country's firm desire to struggle, more than ever before, to strengthen the process of preserving peace and to halt the demented arms race. The Romanian president advocates immediate negotiations between the great powers on disarmament and, at the same time, expresses the desire that our peoples, the European peoples, should assume as great a responsibility as possible and should participate in the negotiations. We, the French communists, fully agree with those ideas and with the ideas in the report in connection with the problems of the developing countries, with resolving the problem of foreign debts, and in connection with the IMF and World Bank policy. I discern in the report similar concerns as those we have and problems on which our parties and peoples have convergent views.

Relations between our parties are positive. In July 1984 President Nicolae Ceausescu received the PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais. The communique published on that occasion stressed the convergent points of view on cardinal problems. Relations between our parties have been termed as friendly, fraternal, and necessary. They are also necessary between our two peoples because, at this level, too, friendship and fraternity between the Romanian people and the French people play an important role both in the economic and in the cultural area. This friendship between our peoples is also important for preserving peace in the world, because it constitutes a further brick in the foundation of the world movement for defending mankind against a nuclear

catastrophe. These are my impressions and sentiments after listening to the report presented to the congress and after I had followed the proceedings of that forum.

PZPR's Mokrzyszczak

AU061738 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Włodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to ROMANIA LIBERA on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: "Consistent Measures to Raise the Quality of Life"]

[Text] We were very happy to participate in the 13th RCP Congress proceedings. Both I and the other members of our delegation were deeply impressed with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report. As we do not have time now for a more detailed analysis, I would just like to dwell on several outstanding points. We were greatly impressed with the huge progress made by the SR of Romania in the years of socialist construction. A telling proof of this progress was what we saw during our visit of the Bucharest Enterprise for Machine-Tools and Aggregates, a strong economic unit that reflects the level of industrialization attained, the strength of this working collective, and the quality of the technical equipment of your country's economy. I would like to say that we particularly value the way in which you solve the housing problem in Romania. We hope that, by using your experience in this field, we could cooperate in solving this problem.

As stated in the PZPR message to your congress, we wish your fatherland a broad and comprehensive development and we wish you success in all your endeavors. The 13th Congress has established important targets, which will lead to steady progress. The fruitful results attained thus far convince us that the Romanian people will score great successes under the leadership of the Party Secretary General, who has made an outstanding contribution to your achievements thus far. During the congress proceedings I noted that our two parties have common viewpoints on the main international problems. They refer both to the sphere of bilateral ties and to world events and developments. After Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recent visit to Poland, his meetings with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski have given an important impetus to our bilateral cooperation at a higher qualitative level. In the field of the international policy, both our parties believe that the contemporary world is faced with dangerous tensions and confrontations, which jeopardize international peace. As the report to the congress stressed, the peoples and all progressive forces must now unite their efforts to save world peace. Peace is a major issue not only for our peoples, but for all peoples in the world.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the warm and hospitable reception extended to our delegation and to greet all our Romanian friends.

DPRK's Pak Song-Chol

AU061728 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Pak Song-Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Worker's Party and DPRK vice president, to ROMANIA LIBERA on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: "The Romanian People, Under the Tested Leadership of the Party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Are Scoring Great Successes in the Country's Socialist Construction"]

[Text] This congress, whose proceedings were followed with keen interest both at home and abroad, has adopted documents that will set new guidelines for the RCP and the Romanian people in building socialism and communism.

The congress drew up the balance-sheet of a period when Romania has obtained--under the tested leadership of the RCP headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--outstanding successes in the struggle for progress and for the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society. A short while ago, Romania celebrated the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and met the 13th RCP Congress with brilliant successes and great enthusiasm. The achievements obtained by the Romanian people in socialist construction under the leadership of the party, contribute to strengthening the forces of socialism and the revolutionary cause of the international workers class.

The directives, which set out guidelines up to the year 2000, and the socio-economic development tasks of the new 5-year plan, presented in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress, will secure new ways and means to complete the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society, as well as conditions for the transition to communism. I wish the Romanian people many important successes in implementing the congress decisions.

Our party values the class solidarity with the RCP in the struggle to ensure peace and security in Asia and Europe. Last June's meeting between the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent leader of the Romanian people, marked an outstanding point in elevating the traditional Korean-Romanian friendship and cooperation to higher peaks. The relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania are strengthening; their further development is facilitated by the close ties between Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and much beloved leader, and the esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. We will continue to energetically struggle together to attain the cause of socialism, communism, and peace.

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1 Feb 1985